

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LXVI.]

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BIRTHS.

On November 2nd, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. G. BUCHANAN, a daughter.
On November 10th, at Peakeside, the wife of H. W. BIRD, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On October 28th, at Peking, CLAUDE N. HOLWILL, to KATOO DE LUCA.
On November 2nd, at Shanghai, the Rev. HENRY PAYNE, of the English Baptist Mission, Tsouping, Shantung, to ELIZABETH JESSIE FARQUHAR.
On November 4th, at Shanghai, JOHN ROBERTSON LIVINGSTON CALDER, and Honora Sullivan.

DEATHS.

On November 11th, at 4 Kimberley Villas, Kowloon, JANE McWILLIAM (JENNIE), beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Jack, aged 18 years.
On November 2nd, at Shanghai, SUSANNA CATHERINE, child of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Currie.
On November 4th at Shanghai, EMELIE, wife of P. H. Martin, I. M. Customs.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Jack and Family beg to return their sincere thanks for the many expressions of sympathy and condolence which they have received in their late bereavement,
Kowloon, 13th November, 1907.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAIIS.

The English Mail of October 18th arrived per the s.s. *Malta*, on Thursday, the 14th instant, and the German Mail of October 14th arrived, per the s.s. *Sachsen*, the same day.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

The Empress Dowager is said to be quite enthusiastic about the proposed School for daughters of the Chinese nobility, and is supporting the institution with funds from the Privy Purse. It is also stated that Princess Ching will be appointed Supervisor-in-Chief of the School.

H.E. Viceroy Tuan Fang, of the Liangkiang provinces, has asked the sanction of the Throne to apply a portion of the revenues of the Hankow and Chingkiang Customs to the establishment and maintenance of a proposed military college under the supervision of the Ministry of War.

The Memorial Brass erected by the Foochow Community in the British Episcopal Church there has now been placed in position, and will be a reminder of one who was highly esteemed and respected by us all, and whose published works in Chinese will yet speak to generations of Chinese students.

His Excellency Kuau Ting-ngo, Acting Vice-President of the Censorate, according to a Peking letter, died the other day, in his effort to get rid of the opium smoking habit. He had been advised to put himself under the care of properly qualified medical officers, but had unfortunately put more faith in the anti-opium pills of ignorant quacks with, as is seen, fatal results.

On Nov. 11th fire broke out in the boiler and blacksmith shop at the Cosmopolitan Dock, damaging tools and machinery to the extent of about \$5,000. The firemen on the other side hastened to the dock, and with the assistance of the employees succeeded in confining the outbreak to the one shed. Then the fire float arrived on the scene and the combined efforts of the fire fighters quelled the outbreak.

A reward of \$1,000 is being offered for information leading to the arrest of Chan Kwok, shroff of the Hongkong branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank, who has absconded with a considerable sum of money. His defalcations, are reported in the neighbourhood of a lakh of dollars. It goes without saying that the shroff on his appointment gave security for a large sum and the unfortunate guardians are anxious to secure his arrest.

Chau Yat-kui, a married woman, lived comfortably at Waichow, and appears to have little regretted the absence of her husband, who lives in Hongkong, until he neglected to forward her allowance. The husband, according to evidence adduced at the Police Court yesterday, fell in love with another, whom he made his second wife, and the cost of living here prevented him sending funds to his "kit fat." The failure of a remittance brought his wife to Hongkong to make inquiries, and on going to her husband's house she met her rival. Then the row began, and ended in the wife being charged by the second wife with assault. The complainant told Mr. Hazelton that she did not know her husband had another wife, otherwise she would not have stayed with him. The charge was dismissed.

The *N.C. Daily News* of Nov. 8th says:—

Wong Tung-kee, the well-known compradore of the Russo-Chinese Bank, who had fled from Shanghai after having robbed the Russo-Chinese Bank of 200,000 taels, as it is alleged, was arrested on Wednesday morning. The police had been vainly searching for the missing compradore for several months at the instigation of various persons who had been defrauded. One of these, M. Loureiro, whom Wong is said to have swindled out of 120 shares in the Astor House Hotel, had entrusted his case to M. d'Auxion de Ruffé, says the "L'Echo de Chine." It is an agent of the barrister's who has traced Wong and finally discovered his retreat. Wong appeared before the Mixed Court yesterday morning.

A *Daily Press* telegram dated Tokyo, November 13th, said:—Sir Francis Piggott has been the guest of Prince Ito at a banquet at Seoul. Toasting the Chief Justice of Hongkong, Prince Ito referred to the excellence of his work when he drafted the Japanese Constitution.

On Nov. 8 a native named Kwong Ping went to the Chartered Bank to cash a draft for \$169. He handed the document to the shroff who returned him a chit with his name written on it, and told him to keep the chit until he got his money. At about the same time a man named Wong Kam-lung went to the bank with the object of cashing a draft for \$2,000. He also handed his draft to the shroff and received a chit which he was told to keep until he got his money. According to the story of the shroff, about an hour elapsed before he returned to his counter and shouted the name of Wong Kam-lung. Kwong Ping answered "yes", and produced Wong Kam-lung's chit for the \$2000. He was paid the money and left the bank, and sometime elapsed before the swindle was discovered. Then the matter was reported to the Police, and Detective-Sergeant Murison was despatched to investigate. After interrogating the shroff and making further inquiries he found out that Kwong Ping had just returned from Sandakan, and on proceeding to the boarding house at which the man wanted was staying, he obtained a description of him from another boarder who had travelled with Kwong from Borneo. Then the detective caused all the boats leaving the Colony to be watched, with the result that at 6.30 on the following morning Kwong Ping was arrested while boarding a launch for Sanchun. A search revealed the fact that he had only two dollars on his person, but he subsequently admitted leaving the stolen \$2000 in Cowloon City. On being taken there by the police he directed them to 26, Straight Street, where Detective-Sergeant Murison found three \$50 notes in a box, and recovered the fourth from an old woman who kept the house. Kwong Ping was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazelton at the Police Court yesterday with obtaining money by false pretences, and the case was remanded.

KULANGSU (AMOY) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on the 22nd October, 1907.

Present:—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (Chairman), C. A. V. Bowra, A. F. Gardiner, Huang Ts'an-chow, W. Kruse, W. Wilson, the Health Officer, and the Secretary.

1 The minutes of the last meeting are read and confirmed.

2 The Superintendent of Police reports the following cases have been heard in the Mixed court since the last meeting:—

SUMMONSES.

Contempt of Court 4, Allowing pigs to stray 7, Debt 2 Breach of Municipal Regulations 4, Encroaching on property 3, Perjury 2.

SUMMARY ARRESTS.

Breach of Municipal Regulations 6, Committing a nuisance 2, Theft 3, Assault 3.

(Signed) W. H. WALLACE,
Chairman.

By order,
C. BERKELEY MITCHELL,
Secretary.

THE SOCIALISTIC BOGIE.

(*Daily Press*, November 11th.)

It is almost if not quite impossible for an individualist to write about socialism without being told that that—the ideas he scorns as visionary and absurd—is not socialism. It must be admitted that the average man, with his feet firmly planted on the rock-bottom of commonsense, is unlikely to be well grounded in the latest formula of the dreamers. It would be unreasonable to expect him to waste much of his time in mastering the latest samples of their jargon. Broadly, it is quite possible for him to understand what they are all driving at, without being able to show familiarity with the shibboleths of their latest sect. The common retort that his summary of their position is all wrong may really be taken as evidence that no two socialists advocate just the same socialism. There is, in fact, no socialistic doctrine that can be said to have universal application. If one school of socialists were to seem likely to get their own ideas carried into practice, there would be plenty of socialists to rise up in protest. It is as opponents of the basic idea of socialism, as well as of its most recent "programme," that we venture to waste a little space on these comments. We take it that, if the Sermon on the Mount were to be tacted upon by the whole of Christendom the socialists of all sorts and sects would have nothing left to clamour for. So far as that goes, it is an admission in favour of the socialists. As we understand the position of both parties, the term Christian-Socialist is tautological, for a pukka Christian must be, *ipso facto*, a pukka Socialist, and a pukka Socialist professes merely Christian ethics. This would leave us without a leg to stand on, if Christendom had not, with marvellous unanimity, agreed tacitly that some of its own accepted ideals are impracticable. The minority which consents to turn the other cheek, to offer its coat also to the thief who has stolen its cloak, is so small as to be quite a negligible quantity in any census. If it exists at all, a possibility we are bound to admit though we have never been fortunate enough to encounter it, it no doubt deserves a pedestal of honour all to itself, though, as commonplace men in a commonplace community, we cannot rise to the moral grandeur of ignoring its practical workaday foolishness. Simple old CONFUCIUS saw rank injustice in the ideal of blessing and doing good to his enemies: how then, he enquired, can I reward my friends? One has to have a complex mind, to which the paradox is child's play, to recognise the utilitarianism of the ideal which Christendom professes, without, as we say, putting it into practice. The broad ideals of socialism are practically identical, and we are by no means cynical in confessing our faith that the demagogues of communism will fail even as the priests have failed. The right of the individual to own property is in no real danger, notwithstanding the alarming signs of the times. The sanctity of incomes earned, in the regular ways, will even throw the mantle of protection over what the pauper proletariat loves to call unearned incomes. The capitalist is as inevitable as to-morrow's dawn, and thrift is a virtue that will not be robbed of its reward, though all the wasters of the world were suddenly to develop a unanimity of which at present they seem happily incapable. False, therefore, was the alarm of the London writer who was recently scared into saying that few old residents of the Far East would be ready to admit that their "hoarded earnings, whether invested in a Scotch estate or in well-chosen secur-

ties, might be claimed, as a matter of right, by any body of English workmen. The earnings of an old Eastern have, as a rule, been obtained at much personal sacrifice, at the risk of exposure to doubtful and dreaded climates, and under circumstances of competition and struggle to which the fluent Socialist orator is an entire stranger." That will certainly receive the immediate and unqualified endorsement of every reader who has made or hopes to make his pile in the unhealthy Orient. It is, moreover, significant of the impression that the Socialists must have been making at Home. It is quite pathetic, and it is a genuine pleasure to feel as confident as we do in at once thus allaying the nervousness of those who may be weak enough to take the socialistic peril seriously. Already there are signs of the inevitable reaction. The British voter has begun to show his lack of confidence in the utopia-mongers. He is but a sheep after all, and it would not matter much if he did not come to his senses now and then. Those imbecile demagogues of his might easily persuade him to join in a demonstration of protest against the solar spots, but the sun would go on shining just the same.

THE ARCHAEOLOGIST IN CHINA.

(*Daily Press*, November 12th.)

Whatever the Chinese are now, whatever they may become in the future, there is little doubt that at one time they were a military nation. Remarkable confirmation of this belief has recently been unearthed by the archaeologist, Dr. M. A. STEIN, on the most westerly border of the province of Kansu, the province that juts into the great Gobi desert north of Tibet. About the end of February Dr. STEIN journeyed towards the oasis of Shachou, or Tunhwang, following a route faithfully described by MARCO POLO. That explorer's description was found "thoroughly accurate in all its topographical details." It is an ancient caravan route, 350 miles long, abandoned for centuries, and coming into use again within the last few years, for traders from Khotan and Kashgar, who are importing English piece goods brought from Kashmir on pack animals. Dr. STEIN's last communications are dated June 18th. The expedition found remains of ruined watchtowers and an ancient wall or entrenchment. Various archaeological indications convinced Dr. STEIN that they belonged to an ancient system of frontier defence corresponding to the extant "Great Wall" on the Kansu border. He found and surveyed about 140 miles of these watch stations, sectional headquarters magazines, and so on. More than that, he unearthed a vast quantity of Chinese records, mostly on bamboo, which convinced him beyond reasonable doubt that these defences were constructed more than a century before CHRIST, under the Emperor Wu Ti. Nearly two thousand of these Chinese "documents" were obtained, and they and other materials collected are said to be so ample and varied that they will require prolonged labour on the part of several specialists. Meanwhile, according to the abstract of Dr. STEIN's reports, obtained by the *Times*, the fortified area appears to have remained regularly garrisoned down to the middle of the second century A.D. Dated documents are particularly numerous from 98 B.C. to about 25 A.D., the time when a period of internal and external troubles came to an end with the advent of the second Han dynasty. There can be no doubt that the main purpose of the *Limes* was to guard the territory south of the Su-le-ho river, which was indispens-

able as a base and a passage for the Chinese military forces, political missions, &c., sent to extend and consolidate Chinese influence in the Tarim Basin and further west. One flank ends in wide marshes and drifting sand dunes, through which invaders were extremely unlikely to approach; and the other is supposed to have connected with the Great Wall. The hundreds of inscribed pieces of wood, bamboo, silk, and the mass of miscellaneous antiquities have survived almost uninjured even where covered only by the thinnest layer of gravel or debris. Sometimes a mere scraping of the surface sufficed to lay bare files of records thrown out before the time of CHRIST from the office of some military commander on to a rubbish heap in which even the most perishable remains—straw, clothing, &c.—looked perfectly fresh. They refer to matters of military administration, often giving exact details as to the strength, movements, &c., of the various corps distributed along the border, arrangements about their supplies, equipment, &c. Others are private letters addressed to officers, full of quaint actualities, &c., or official reports. Together with the remains of quarters, furniture, arms, &c., excavated they will amply suffice to restore a picture of the life once led along this most desolate of borders. One of the best preserved ruins is that of an imposing magazine forming a solid block of halls nearly 500ft. long. There is plenty of evidence to show that those who laid down the line, selected the position for watch-stations, &c., had been guided by a sharp eye for all surface features and their practical advantages.

EXCLUSIVELY IMPERIALISM.

(*Daily Press*, November 13th.)

When first noting the fact that a London club for colonials and over-seas Englishmen and Englishwomen was being promoted, we expressed the opinion briefly that such an institution would deserve and achieve success. Since reading what may be called the prospectus of the Imperial Colonial Club and Overseas Union we feel inclined to modify the comment. We still have little doubt that the new institution will succeed financially, but as to its avowed aims and objects, and their success, we are less optimistic. It appears to be largely an affair of women, and the prospectus is headed with a long list of marchionesses, countesses, and ladies, with a sprinkling of lords. The Marchioness of Donegall was the originator, and Mrs. Hilda Williams is the organising president of the ladies' social committee, as well as responsible for the taste and furnishing of the house overlooking Green Park, which has already been secured. The membership is being limited to fifteen hundred habitual members, of whom 650 may be women, and a thousand overseas members, of whom three hundred may be of the tener sex. Five guineas entrance fee and five guineas a year is the cost of membership to all joining now, and the Club is to be opened at the New Year. It is intended to extend "good feeling and a cordial understanding between Great Britain and her Colonies, and between London, as the capital of the Empire, and the English-speaking peoples overseas" as the first object; and three more objects are thus defined:

The Entertainment of all persons from the Colonies, and Members of other English-speaking Peoples Overseas who are in England on any Political Mission, connected either with the affairs of the Colonies, or the Commercial Reciprocalities of the World.

The Reception of all Foreign Ambassadors, Ministers, Delegates, and Rulers who may be in London on Missions affecting the Colonies, or connection with the Maintenance of the Friendly Reciprocity of Nations.

It is suggested that a Reception shall be held once a year in the interest of the Colonies (on a date to be fixed) of the Members of the League of the Empire; and, at the half-year from this date, to hold at the Club an Organised Meeting of Discussion, to which Delegates of the Peace Congress (or other Congresses) then in London, Members of the Press, and Others shall be invited, the subject of which shall be the Consideration of Inter-Colonial Commerce and the Progress of Nations.

It is to be conducted as a "first class social West End club," thus making the West End the "capital of the Empire," and we are told that exclusiveness will be the keynote, on the suggestion of Lady Willoughby de Broke. The prospectus itself, which incidentally offers to let the first 650 applicants escape payment of the entrance fee, and makes three hundred life members at the cheap rate of ten guineas a head, states that "no person not received in good society will be admitted." Now we are quite familiar with the undisputed fact that no club can succeed in the true sense of the word without some process of selection, and "exclusive" clubs are a very proper luxury for those in the happy position of being able to put limits to their acquaintance. In this case, however, a club intended to extend good feeling and cordial understanding between Great Britain and her Colonies, cannot afford to be quite so scrupulous in its definition of what constitutes "good Society." If the prospectus had said "decent society," or well-mannered society, or refined society, it still would have been skating over thin ice, but as it is, its own phrase will appear in some colonial eyes as a red rag flaunted before a bull. There are men, real men, helping to build the Empire, who, unless temporarily and while holding the offices they do, would not have the entry to the Society we understand by that complacent phrase. The wife of a Colonial Premier might be tolerated, *ex officio*, but what of the ex-premiers, or more important still, the wives of the colonial-premiers-to-be? So much depends on what they mean by their definition, and more still on who the definers are. High Society, Smart Society, good Society—who really knows what is meant by these terms? Thanks to the world-wide diffusion of a cheap and snobbish Press, even the "self-made" types in the Colonies have learned to disbelieve in the existence of a Blooded, or what the Germans call, a *hochgeboren* Society. Aristocracy and plutocracy have inter-married, and nowadays it would seem that money is more important than manners or even morals. Mayfair is understood to overlook a great deal in the case of men and women who can help it to glitter. The aristocracy of the intellect is perhaps least counted of all: Society prefers those who entertain to those who are merely entertaining. So what precisely is the exclusive good Society that feels able by its own little self—it must be restricted in number, in the nature of things—to bind the Imperial Mother and her children more closely together? There are many colonials who will ask this anxiously. Good feeling and cordial understanding with these cannot be made to harmonise with a keynote of exclusiveness such as the one now indicated, and we shall look out for the caustic comments of the Colonial press with some curiosity. It would be uncharitable to suggest that the real object of the promotion was a little novelty and advertisement for the patriotic West Enders, and we will not do so; we will, however, persist in

offering raised eyebrows at that ostensible ambition toward Imperial good feeling and cordial understanding. It reads to us, indeed, like a patrician version of the tailors of Tooley Street.

PROVOCATIVE AMERICANS.

(*Daily Press*, November 14th.)

The attitude of some of the American editors, vis-à-vis their country's relations with Japan, is still that of the cynical sinner who wired to his artist in Cuba, "you provide the pictures; I'll provide the war." In contemplating the naughtiness of these journalistic children, one has to cultivate patience; the desire to see them thoroughly well spanked would otherwise perhaps betray itself in unreasonable cruelty. They are, nevertheless, very disagreeable, nastyminded, irritating children, and the Father of his Country pro tem, theatrically engaged forked hay or picking cotton, certainly appears too indulgent. If he spares the rod much longer he will spoil the child. Compare the treatment of the American Admiral EVANS and of the English Admiral Sir PERCY SCOTT respectively. The blatant EVANS announces his opinion, his entirely ungrounded opinion, that Japan is preparing for war with the United States, and his only modification under re-examination is that Japan does not intend to hurry it on. For thus hurrying on a crisis that ought never to have arisen in a worthier world, no one in authority says a word to him. The English admiral merely makes a flippant paraphrase of his superior officer's order, in passing it on, and is promptly and deservedly accused of contemptuous and insubordinate conduct, and humiliated wherever he had thought to shine as a humourist. Admiral EVANS should have been made similarly to eat his far more mischievous words, but apparently the American Government does not understand the necessity of a decent licence in its officials. If its Admirals are allowed such licence, we cannot wonder at its half-educated and conscienceless journalists going to the lengths they do. The travelling Secretary for War, they tell us, will visit St. Petersburg and Berlin, but will avoid Paris and London. President ROOSEVELT, it is asserted, wishes to show Japan that the United States is on terms of the closest friendship with Russia and Germany. Was ever such mischievous foolishness tolerated anywhere before? The "New York American" states that Subig Bay, near Manila, is being hastily fortified and twenty-four 6.5-in. guns have recently been mounted in Grande Island. Complementary forts are being constructed on the mainland and on the island of Corregidor, at the mouth of Manila Bay. All the troops in the Philippines are drilled daily, and practice with the big guns is going on continuously. It also invents and publishes, from day to day belligerent utterances attributed lyingly to Japanese statesmen, who have, almost without exception, set an example that Americans should profit by. All sorts of reckless statements are made concerning the trip of the American battleship squadron to the Pacific, as if, forsooth, such a tardy and perfectly reasonable step could not be taken without ulterior motive. If in Japan there has been one trumpety writer silly enough to discuss that voyage as having any concern for the Japanese, the fault must be laid at the door of the American Yellow Press, who themselves first suggested it. It is gratifying to believe, as we do, that these do not represent all America. The people that will not trust

Mr. Hearst to manage any of its state business notices and dismisses the claptrap as "mere politics" and remains convinced that war with Japan is unlikely. "They allow for the exigencies of next year's Presidential election, and for Mr. Roosevelt's anxiety to add four large battleships to the navy. There is no reason, they argue, for such a war, and they are satisfied that neither the Government of Japan nor PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has any wish to precipitate it. That view is, no doubt, perfectly true." Unfortunately, they do not show active disapproval of the bellicose yahoos, who so disgrace them. They ought to. Such weeds are thrifty. Their "power to override the influence of the sober-minded has been proved on other occasions, and, though we do not believe that Mr. ROOSEVELT will suffer it to force his hand and to commit him to conduct which without just cause would endanger the peace of the world, it may stir up amongst wide classes of American citizens a temper very unfavourable to the amicable solution of pending questions with Japan." If Mr. ROOSEVELT is an honest man, and brave enough to risk the loss of the vote-influence of these mud-stirrers of his, he will deliver a plain presidential message that will encourage the good Americans to put them in their proper place. The American yellow press is infinitely more deleterious than opium, and the International Reform Bureau of America should deal with it first, the beam before the mite.

KINGS AND CREEDS.

(*Daily Press*, November 15th.)

The journals of Dresden supply a text for a discourse on kings and creeds, which will have to be delivered someday. They publish an open letter to King Frederick Augustus of Saxony, signed by a great number of persons who were formerly in favour of the ex-Princess, now Mme. Toselli. The following is an extract from that letter:

If the Pope will not break the marriage which courts have annulled, make a sacrifice for your country and people, who are indissolubly bound to you. Enter the Evangelical Church of your country.

All obstacles will then disappear, and you will be able to give a queen to your people. The Prince Augustus of Saxony became a Catholic to obtain a crown. Do you now make a sacrifice. Abandon Rome and give your people a mother.

If that be insufficient, there is the British Imperial Protestant Federation, and its watchful eye on King Edward VII., who is incidentally Defender of the Protestant Faith. The secretary of this Federation recently sent impudent letters to the Premier, enquiring or rather demanding the truth about a visit to the Vatican of certain Officers and men belonging to H.M.S. "Prince of Wales," a battleship of the Mediterranean Fleet. While the "Prince of Wales" was lying off Civita Vecchia, early in June last, 21 Officers and 87 Petty Officers and men of that ship, when visiting Rome, attended the audience of His Holiness the Pope, who addressed them. The address of His Holiness was a very harmless one, discreetly phrased, and the whole incident appeared to us too unimportant to warrant the minatorial tone of the enquiry. We therefore ignored the effort of the Federation to get an advertisement out of us. In its next essay, however, although there seems actually to have been less ground for it, it obtains more of our sympathy. Writing to Lord Knollys, the secretary said:

"My Lord,—On behalf of the Imperial Protestant Federation, I beg respectfully to bring before your notice a statement which has

appeared in the 'Midland Tribune' of August 24th, a copy of which I enclose herewith. It is therein asserted that His Majesty the King attended Mass at Marienbad on the previous Sunday, and was present through the service, accompanied by his suite. It is further stated that on this occasion the King was seen 'bowing profoundly at the Elevation of the Sacred Host'; and that on the same evening 'His Majesty attended Benediction and Vespers.' This service of Benediction is held for the special purpose of adoring the Host. I need hardly add that statements of this kind, if not officially contradicted, are calculated to give His Majesty's Protestant subjects considerable anxiety, and therefore on behalf of the Imperial Protestant Federation I have taken the liberty of bringing them before your notice."

For nearly a month that important enquiry was ignored, and it was only after a repetition of the application that Lord Knollys, on Sept. 17th, replied as follows:

"Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, I beg to inform you that it is contrary to my practice to notice enquiries connected with the false statements which are sometimes circulated about the King, and this accounts for my not having answered your communication of the 31st August. I have no objection now however to make an exception in the present case, and I beg to acquaint you that the report to which you allude is a pure invention."

His Lordship did well to have "no objection" to lay such a ghost, to settle such a slander. He should have recognised its importance sooner. In subsequent correspondence he showed that he was awake to the gravity of the libel, and confirmed its repudiation by adding that on the afternoon in question the King attended his own church. It may seem a little hard that His Majesty should not be allowed the same freedom that his subjects have fought for and are determined at all costs to maintain, but it is a vital condition of his Kingship. It is not that personally a Roman Catholic King would be more objectionable than one with any other or no creed; but our freedom of conscience has not been so very long won that we can afford to take risks. Those who made the condition were looking to the quarter whence they most feared intolerance and oppression, as history had taught them, and they met and we meet intolerance with intolerance until we feel safely out of the wood of superstition's tyranny. We are still at heart afraid of all those who call "schism" a sin, and we certainly object to them getting any more power than they have. When disestablishment comes, as it inevitably will come, and the people are safe from all state or official interference with their own inner life, the King may please himself like the rest of us. But even then, the ideal King will be attached to no sect at all. Meanwhile, severe repressive measures ought to have been taken against the libellous newspapers concerned.

AFTERMATH OF THE MACAO FESTIVAL.

The Chinese of Macao having rendered their thanks to the goddess Ma of the Barra Pagoda for ridding the Colony of the plague are now disturbed by the discovery that there was some "misconduct and mismanagement" in connection with the great festival on the part of the bonze at the Pagoda. The managing committee of the Pagoda ordered his expulsion, but the bonze, who is stated to have great influence with the powers that be, refused to obey the mandate of the committee. He disputed their competency to order his expulsion. The Pagoda Committee appealed to the Protector of Chinese, and ultimately to His Excellency the Governor of Macao, but the bonze still remains at the Pagoda and denies the right of anyone to compel him to leave. The bonze is alleged to have rendered no account of his management of the Pagoda for years past, and other acts are alleged against him.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on Oct. 12th at the Board Room. The Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson (president) presided, and there were also present Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., (Vice-President), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General), Dr. F. Clark, (Medical Officer of Health), Captain Lyons, (Captain-Superintendent of Police), Lieut.-Col. J. M. Reid, R.A.M.C., Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Mr. Fung Wa-chun, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock, secretary.

THE ANTHRAX OUTBREAK.

The PRESIDENT:—With reference to the meeting held on November 1st, I have to inform the board that the steamer *Loong Sang* arrived on the following Monday, and all the cattle—some 120 head—have been segregated on one of the islands adjoining Stonecutters. So far there is only one at all suspicious case, and it is very doubtful indeed whether it is anthrax. But we will know by to-morrow morning whether it is or is not. Investigations are now being made, and if it is not anthrax, it is proposed to release the cattle on Thursday.

CHINESE CEMETERY AT KAILUNGWAN.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY wrote to the Board as follows:—I am directed to forward for the information of the Board a plan of the Government cemetery for Chin se at Kailungwan, which it is proposed to open on January 1st next. Part of the cemetery area will be leased to the Tungwa hospital authorities for burial purposes.

The letter was laid on the table.

THE BOARD AND THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL.

Further correspondence was submitted relative to section 188 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, in respect of the Ko Shing street houses on the southern portion of the Praya Reclamation to Marine Lot 57.

Mr. HOOPER said at the last meeting he proposed that this matter, which was passed by the Board and sent to the Governor-in-Council for approval, and returned unapproved, should be sent back to the Governor-in-Council for reconsideration. There was a precedent for that, as they had had a similar case within the last three or four months which went back and was reconsidered, and the Governor-in-Council rescinded their original judgment on it. When he proposed doing the same with this matter at the last meeting the Registrar-General thought it was useless unless they had further evidence on which to act. The Director of Public Works stated that some of the reasons for refusal were that so many modifications had been granted to this applicant. He might say, with regard to these modifications, that they had not been brought to the notice of the Board when the Board was asked to consider the matter in the first case. Then they dealt with the case on its merits and came to a unanimous conclusion. When he said unanimous he thought it fair to say that three members were not present—the Director of Public Works, the Medical Officer of Health and Mr. Fung Wa-chun. [Mr. Hooper here dealt seriatim with a paper drawn up by the Assistant to the Building Authority in which the reasons of the Building Authority were given for not approving of the suggestions of the Board.] He conceived it to be the duty of members of the Board, when an application was made, to consider each case on its merits with all the evidence before them, documentary or otherwise, and to come to a conclusion justified by that evidence. The Board unanimously decided to grant this application with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, but it came back from the Governor-in-Council refused, without any reason at all being assigned as to why it was refused; and it was only on pressure being brought to bear, that they were able to find out these reasons which had been stated by the officer of the Building Authority. The reasons laid before them did not bear at all on the application, which, he moved, be sent back to the Governor-in-Council for reconsideration.

The PRESIDENT—I scarcely think you can say that pressure was brought to bear. When you requested the information it was supplied.

Mr. HOOPER—It emanated from you.

The PRESIDENT—When any member asks for information, it is given if it is possible to obtain it.

Mr. HOOPER—I don't exactly mean to say that pressure was brought to bear, but the Registrar-General thought there was no use in sending the application back to the Governor-in-Council without evidence.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—I have much pleasure in seconding Mr. Hooper's proposal. I say pleasure because I think it is about time the attention of the community was drawn to the very pernicious system the Government have recently adopted of extorting terms—very drastic terms too—for trifling concessions which they had been in the habit of giving for nothing for years and years; that is to say, for permission to erect verandahs over Crown land. In some cases they carry this system to a point that I should say is almost dishonourable. To give you a case in point: At some houses I am connected with in Kowloon, scavenging lanes were provided in accordance with the law. The law provided that compensation should be given for these scavenging lanes. The Government waited until the owners had half finished the houses and could not pull them down, then a letter was sent in to say that the Governor-in-Council was pleased, on the recommendation of the Sanitary Board, to grant exemption from scavenging lanes; consequently no compensation was allowed. No one asked the Board to recommend the Governor-in-Council to grant exemption, and it was simply nothing more or less than a dodge of the Government to get out of paying compensation.

The PRESIDENT—I must call you to order. It is scarcely a function of this Board to discuss the action of the Government.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—We are only here to advise?

The PRESIDENT—I think you are wandering from the subject.

The VICE PRESIDENT—As regards the remarks made by Mr. Hooper, he said the duty of this Board was to deal with each case on its merits. The facts before the Board are, Sir, that this particular owner is building on every square inch of land that he can. He is erecting his houses to the full possible height he can get permission to erect them; in fact, when he originally submitted plans the width of the street was measured in a diagonal fashion, instead of square across, so that he could obtain some additional height. Now he comes to the Board proposing to build houses which, I think, every member of the Board will agree, can be characterised as of the most insanitary type, and asks for something in excess of what the Ordinance permits him to have. If this case justifies recommendation from this Board, I think we may recommend everything that comes before us. These houses are certainly of such a type that no modification should be allowed in connection with them.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Unfortunately I have not heard all the arguments in this case, in which we have two diametrically opposed statements. Mr. Hooper has brought forward a convincing argument, and the Vice-President comes forward with an argument that Mr. Hooper is absolutely wrong. Mr. Hooper's remarks have been taken down by the members of the Press, and I would suggest that before coming to a vote those remarks should be circulated. Personally I am not at all disposed to vote one way or the other. I think it advisable to have the question dealt with in writing, and may be we shall have opportunity of forming a proper opinion.

Members agreed.

Mr. HOOPER—I think I have a right to reply to Mr. Chatham. The Director of Public Works has stated that these are houses of the most insanitary type in this Colony. I beg to refer you, Sir, to a minute by yourself to the Colonial Secretary. The Medical Officer of Health's minute to this application was "I recommend that the application be granted."

The PRESIDENT—that was in connection with a latrine.

Mr. HOOPER—with regard to increasing the height of the building, I pointed out the other day that, if it were a pitched roof instead of a flat one, there would be more air space occupied.

SECTION 175.

Application for exemption from the requirements of section 175 of the Public Health and

Building Ordinance, 1903, in respect of No. 351, Queen's Road West, was again considered.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT minuted—Are we to understand that no record is kept of surveys issued, and that, if in advertising the certificate be lost or mislaid, this may involve the owner of the property in costly re-building? If this be so, the sooner a proper system of records be established the better.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK—The certificate must have been issued or occupation would not have been legal. What the applicant says is perfectly true and sensible. Should the lane to the rear be built over, the half verandah and half kitchen system would be useless, and it would put the owner to further trouble and expense for nothing. The request that the notice should be withdrawn for so long as the lane remains open should be granted. The Board adopted this system in the case of Nos. 377 and 379, Queen's Road West. Why not in this case?

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—It seems to me a rather strong reason.

The PRESIDENT—This is practically an appeal to the Board from the decision of the Governor-in-Council, and, I think the best plan would be to ask the writer what alterations he proposed to make, and consider the matter then.

The suggestion was agreed to.

FUKINENSE CEMETERY AT KOWLOON CITY.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL minuted that it had been arranged, if the Board approved, for the Fukinense cemetery to be presented to the Tungwa Hospital, which hospital would then be responsible to the Government for the sanitary management of it, and would consult the Fukinense in regard to internal arrangements and regulations. The cemetery would be for the use of Fukinense. He recommended that the Tungwa Hospital be given authority to use the and as a cemetery if Mr. Ng Li-hing presented it to the hospital.

Members agreed to ask the Governor-in-Council to approve the Registrar-General's recommendations.

CONVEYANCE OF MEATS.

Correspondence was considered relative to the removal of meats from the city slaughter houses to the markets. This was the outcome of a new byelaw which required that all carts in which pork is carried to the markets should be of the same kind as beef casks, in which carcasses might be hung up. In September the pork butchers and dried meat dealers submitted a petition to the secretary of the Board praying that they might be allowed to continue using the old carts for the conveyance of their meat. These carts were very suitable for the purpose, as the demand for pork was very great, and the lightness of the carts was an advantage to the coolies.

The ASSISTANT REGISTRAR-GENERAL then investigated the matter, and furnished the following report:—The means of conveying pork at present are small hand carts, which are covered with oil cloths. The cost of vans, such as are used for the conveyance of beef, varies from \$133 to \$168. At present the beef vans are only used by the beef "lau" to bring carcasses from the slaughter houses to the "lau" in the Central Market. From here the beef is taken to the various shops, hung on a pole in a cart and covered with oil-cloth. The only beef van in existence belongs to the "lau." The case of pork differs from beef in that the pigs are bought from the "lau" alive by the butchers, and the latter then have them slaughtered. If therefore, the use of covered vans is insisted upon, the expense will fall upon the shops and stalls. The dry meat shops also buy their pork alive, and their requirements amount to one or two pigs a day, and sometimes not even as much as that. It is obviously very hard for some of these smaller shops to supply themselves with vans which, in addition to the initial expense, might involve an increase in their staff and also imply some provision for housing. Their present handcarts are taken to pieces, when not in use, and stowed away in the shop or stall. The beef vans are housed near the slaughter houses, presumably at the expense of the "lau." The obvious remedy is for so many shops in the market to combine and get one van between them, but I do not think that they will do this without official assistance, as there are a great many difficulties in the way of making arrangements that will be fair to the smaller shops. If the pork "lau" could be made to

undertake the slaughtering and providing of vans, the difficulty might probably be avoided, though I have not yet sounded the pork butchers or the "lau" on the feasibility of this. There is, of course, a certain amount of pork which is imported direct, and which never goes into the "lau," and in many of such cases the shops that import are in a big way of business, and it would not be any hardship to them to have to provide themselves with vans. However, as arranged, the provision of vans is bound to cause a heavy initial expense, and as the responsibility apparently devolves upon the butchers, something more than a mere warning that such vans are required by the law will be necessary.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH minuted—H.E. the Governor does not approve of carcasses of pigs being conveyed from the slaughter house to the markets in open trucks. This is contrary to the byelaws governing slaughter houses in the limits of the city of Victoria, warning pork butchers that they must provide proper covered carts in which carcasses of pigs can be hung as is already done with beef and mutton.

Inspector WATSON thought it would require much stronger measures than a warning to get pork butchers to comply with this byelaw. He suggested that, as there was an expenditure of several thousand dollars involved, the Registrar-General should be asked to explain the law to those concerned and to allow them a reasonable time (say three months), in which to provide the carts required, and after that time prosecute for non-compliance.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL minuted—It is impossible to get these butchers to do this. The best and simplest way is for the Government (Sanitary Department) to arrange for the cartage of the carcasses and increase the slaughter house fee just enough to pay the cost. The butchers will raise no objection.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—The Registrar-General's suggestion should, I think, be considered by the Board. Personally I do not consider it practicable. I think they should be given six months' notice to comply with the byelaws.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK—It is impracticable to require every stall-keeper to provide a covered cart which is too expensive for a trader of that class to buy. The Registrar-General's suggestion is a good one.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—Would it not do if the carts were covered with canvas stretched over a light frame work?

The PRESIDENT—This originated from a suggestion of the Governor, who saw the carcasses of pigs being carried about in ordinary open barrows. He suggested that they should be carried about in a closed cart. The present is a very unseemly, besides being a filthy habit, as drippings from the carcasses pass down on to the streets. The question is whether our byelaws will meet the case, or whether they will have to be altered.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Wouldn't it meet the case if the pigs were carried on bamboos with buckets underneath, and covered with oilcloths? The men who carry a pig or half a pig cannot afford carts. The arrangement is not a very sanitary one, but it is better than having the meat carried about exposed.

The PRESIDENT—The Acting Colonial Veterinary Surgeon says the Registrar-General's suggestion is not practicable.

Mr. HOOPER—On what ground?

The SECRETARY—I was speaking to him about the matter, and I think his suggestion was that it would not be practicable because the butchers might object to it. I understand from the Registrar-General that they would have no objection to it.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—if carts are to be provided by the Government, the Government will have little control over them because they will be in charge of persons not in the employ of the Government. In case of an accident, it would be an extremely difficult thing to find out the person responsible.

CAPTAIN LYONS—I think, if the carcasses were covered with clean canvas, it ought to be satisfactory.

It was decided to depute the Medical Officer of Health and the Registrar-General to interview the people concerned, recommend some scheme, and report to the Board.

OVERTROWDING AT THE HONGKONG CLUB.

Overtrowing notices in connection with the servants quarters of the Hongkong Club had been served, and in reply Messrs. Palmer and Turner wrote as follows:—With reference to notices Nos. 37 to 43 signed by Inspector Reidie, which have been served on the Hongkong Club complaining of overtrowing in the Chinese quarters, we are instructed by the committee to point out that these quarters are exceptionally well lighted and ventilated, and the windows there all open into wide open spaces; also that they are under daily and strict supervision, and are always kept in a scrupulous state of cleanliness. The committee therefore ask that, provided these quarters are kept in their present state of efficiency, the Board will direct that no further action be taken in the matter.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH [minuted]—I certainly cannot recommend that 133 persons be allowed to occupy the space which can legally accommodate only 47. I think that no action might be taken for the present, if the beds are reduced to 78 in number, which is allowing 30.89 feet per head instead of 50.89.

Mr. HOOPER—These quarters being under European supervision, and kept in a thoroughly clean condition, exemption should be granted.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—In view of the special position occupied by the Hongkong Club building, reasonable latitude might be granted as to the number of servants allowed to reside on the premises. The exact number should be fixed after the matter has been considered by the Board.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—It is a question of fresh air.

Mr. HOOPER—Taking into account the situation of the Club, the clean way in which it is kept, and the amount of European supervision, I think the application should be granted. At any rate it might be left to a committee of the Board.

It was decided that no action should be taken for one month in the event of the number of Chinese in the quarters being reduced to seventy-eight.

EXCELLENT WATER.

Mr. Frank Browne, Government Analyst, reported having examined samples of water from the Pokfulam, Tytam and Kowloon services, and in each case found the water of excellent quality.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The death rate per 1000 per annum of the whole Colony for the week ended 12th October was 23.7, and for the week ended October 19th it was 22.2 against 44.7 for the corresponding week of last year.

ADSETTS EXECUTED.

On November 13th is the date fixed for the execution of Adsetts, the murderer of Gertrude Dayton. It was generally believed that he was to die on November 11th, but the Authorities altered the date. From the scraps of information which filter through the jail gates it appears that, since his fate was made known to him, Adsetts has resigned himself to the inevitable. He takes things far more calmly now than he did before. He eats and sleeps well, and is continually singing. It is stated that he has furnished the Authorities with further information about his life and the murder, and this may be made public when the sentence of death is carried out.

The last scene in the tragedy which startled Hongkong some few months ago was witnessed by a small body of men in Victoria jail on Nov. 14th, when William Hall Adsetts was hanged for the crime of which he was found guilty, and to which he ultimately confessed. Adsetts, it is stated, made a confession which is practically a history of his past life in the East, and this is said to be of such a revolting character that it has been considered advisable not to publish it. It appears many of the stories about the condemned man which have appeared in the papers were mere fabrications. Since his incarceration he has behaved well and eaten well, and even yesterday morning, the morning of his death, he ate a hearty meal. Then he received what comfort he could from his spiritual adviser, the Rev. Mr. Thomson, after which he was prepared for

the end. He walked calmly to the scaffold, showing no trace of fear. His mind, it is said, appeared to be unconscious of all things earthly, or, as another put it, as if he were in a sort of stupor. The execution was managed without the slightest awkwardness.

At the Magistracy in the afternoon an inquest was held by Mr. F. A. Hazelton, sitting as coroner, and a jury composed of Messrs. C. Arnold, F. O. H. Kellingbusen and H. Rapp into the cause of death.

Mr. Hazelton invited the jurors to enter the jail and view the body, and on their return to Court, evidence was called.

R. H. A. Craig, assistant superintendent in immediate charge of Victoria jail, stated that the body the jury had just viewed was that of William Hall Adsets, an American subject, 28 years of age. He was received into the custody of witness on October 23rd under sentence of death, which sentence was duly carried out in the presence of witness at two minutes past five that morning. The usual prison officials were present, also Dr. Moore, medical officer of the jail, and the Church of England chaplain. On Tuesday evening the deceased admitted the crime to him and also the justice of his sentence.

Dr. W. B. A. Moore, medical officer of the jail testified to being present at the execution, after which he made a postmortem examination of the body and found that death was caused by fracture and dislocation of the neck.

The jury returned a verdict of death by fracture and dislocation of the neck caused in due course of law.

CHRYSANTEMUM SHOW.

BAD SEASON FOR BLOOMS.

Notwithstanding the fact that the weather this year has been unfavourable to the thriving of chrysanthemums, still there was a fairly excellent display of this flower at the show held in the public gardens on Nov. 14th. There was also a good attendance to inspect the many exhibits. The site selected for the laying out of these was a pretty one. A matbed ring with ends tapering off was erected round the fountain, and it was beneath this matbed that the exhibits were tastefully arranged. It was unfortunate that the unfavourable season should have prevented some of the most keen of local horticulturalists from exhibiting, otherwise the show would have been a much larger one. It is the first of the kind that has been held in the Colony for about twenty years, and considering this fact it must be admitted that it was a very successful one. The competitors were not numerous, but there were others who displayed the results of their labour, not for competition, but merely to show what time and patience can bring to pass. Sir Paul Chater exhibited a splendid collection of Japanese and incurved chrysanthemums, while the Hon. Mr. Keswick's display of Celosias and African marigolds looked very pretty. Mrs. Ho Tung was also a large exhibitor, and the perfection of her Celosias and Japanese and incurved chrysanthemums was generally commented upon. Mr. Dorabjee's purple, white and yellow chrysanthemums looked certain prize-winners, but the lot was not for competition. Perhaps the best floral exhibit in the show was that of Mr. W. H. Wallace of Amoy, who had a display of vari-coloured cactus dahlias. Mrs. May, Mrs. Hodgins and Mr. Choa Leep-chee also had excellent exhibits. Music in the gardens is always appreciated, and the thanks of the many who attended the show yesterday are due to the Middlesex band for the excellent music they provided during the afternoon. As judges Messrs. J. Barton and J. W. Trotter gave every satisfaction, and Mr. L. Gibbs was a capable and obliging secretary.

The following is the prize list:—Class 1.—Best group of chrysanthemums in pots, any variety, space not exceeding 10 feet by 10 feet.—Mrs. Ho Tung, 1; Sir Paul Chater, 2.

Class 2.—Best group of Japanese chrysanthemums in pots, space not exceeding 10 feet by 10 feet.—Sir Paul Chater and Mrs. Ho Tu g equal.

Class 3.—Best group of incurved chrysanthemums in pots, space not exceeding 10 feet by 10 feet.—Sir Paul Chater.

Class 5.—Best 3 specimen plants in pots, Japanese.—Mrs. Ho Tung.

Class 6.—Best 3 specimen plants in pots, incurved.—Sir Paul Chater.

Class 7.—Best specimen plant of chrysanthemum, any variety.—Sir Paul Chater.

Cut Flowers:—Class 8.—Best 24 blooms, Japanese.—Mrs. Ho Tung.

Class 9.—Best 24 blooms, incurved.—Sir Paul Chater.

Class 10.—Best 12 blooms, Japanese.—Mr. Dorabjee.

Class 11.—Best 12 blooms, incurved.—Sir Paul Chater.

Class 12.—Best single specimen bloom, Japanese.—Mr. Dorabjee.

Class 13.—Best single specimen bloom, incurved.—Mr. Choa Leep-chee.

General exhibits:—Class 20.—Best exhibits of cut chrysanthemums in vase arranged for decorative effect.—Mrs. Jordan.

Class 21.—Best hand bouquet of chrysanthemums.—Mrs. Ho Tung.

Class 22.—Best table decoration, chrysanthemums only to be used, but fern and other accessories allowed.—Mrs. Ho Tung, 1; Mr. Gibbs, 2.

Just before 4.30 p.m. Lady Lugard arrived, accompanied by Captain Taylor, A.D.C., and was met by Messrs. Barton and Gibbs, who also met H.E. the Governor on his arrival some minutes before. Mr. Barton asked Lady Lugard to present the prizes, which her Ladyship consented to do. On completion of her task Mr. Barton called for three cheers for Lady Lugard. They were willingly given by those present, who added a "tiger." The members of the committee, exclusive of those already mentioned, who worked hard to make the show a success were Mrs. A. Turner, Mrs. G. P. Jordan, Mrs. A. W. Brewin, Mrs. F. Howell, Choa Leep-chee, and D. W. Craddock.

There was a tent on the ground where tea and light refreshments could be procured.

HOW A SOLDIER'S CHITS WERE PAID.

A STUDY IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

The following story, coming from a trustworthy source, is now being told in the military messes of Hongkong. A soldier and a married man, one of the many who have learned from experience that it is easier to sign chits than to pay them, has been harassed for sometime by certain local hotel-keepers. But the amount of his chits exceeded his month's salary, and as he had been relieved of this by a thrifty wife, the prospects of redeeming his chits looked very remote, and the outlook was still more gloomy when one of his creditors sent a letter threatening to report him to the General Officer Commanding. This threat had the effect of making him cast about for ways and means of getting "square," and at last he decided on a plan of action. His wife, careful woman, had been buying sovereigns while the dollar was high, and prudent thrift had enabled her to put away ten for a rainy day. These were locked in a drawer, the key of which she kept; but there was another key in the house which could open this drawer, and her husband knew it. While she was away from home he opened the drawer, extracted the gold, and again locked it. Shortly after this he paid all his creditors. A few days later the wife discovered she had been robbed, and, of course, blamed the "boy." The husband was told of the occurrence, affected much concern, and after considerable persuasion by his wife went and reported the matter to the police. Not only did he tell them about the robbery, but he let them know who the robber was, and of course they did not take up the case. How he pacified his wife is unknown, but it is a fact that she does not yet know who took the sovereigns. Doubtless this publication will enlighten her, and indirectly teach her husband that it is as expensive to pay chits as to sign them.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, November 14th.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

COMPRADEORE GUABANTOR'S FAILURE.

Mr. R. A. Harding presented a debtors' petition in the case of Leung Tang, alias Leung King-Fu, who was guarantor for Chan Sui-tong the compradore to the Russo-Chinese bank who has absconded.

Leung Tang was examined by Mr. Harding. He said he had a share in the Kwon Tung Fuk Cheong Kee, which was worth \$1120, and a representative of that firm was in Court and was willing to pay in that amount to the Official Receiver.

His Lordship—It will about pay costs and that is all.

Debtor continuing said he had due to him debts amounting to \$8740, which he estimated would realise perhaps \$3000 or thereabouts. His liabilities were:—Private debts, \$3170, and a claim for \$58, 65.7—

His Lordship—No, \$100,000. I issued a writ yesterday.

Mr. Harding—That is only an alternative claim in the event of the action for \$58,265 failing.

His Lordship—What is the amount of his bond with the Russo-Chinese Bank?

Debtor—\$150,000.

His Lordship—You entered into a bond for \$150,000 when you were worth on your own showing \$4000?—Yes.

Mr. Harding—Will Your Lordship allow me to put a few questions to the debtor on this point?

His Lordship assented, and Mr. Harding continued—Now with regard to this \$150,000, the whole of that amount was to be deposited with the bank in cash?

Debtor—Yes.

Mr. Harding—\$150,000 down and the balance within a month?—Yes.

Now who was to find the \$150,000?—Chan Sui-Tong.

He found the \$50,000?—Yes; in April, I think.

And since that time he has been at the bank and has been allowed to remain without the additional security being lodged?

His Lordship—What has that to do with this man. He stood security for \$150,000 and is only worth \$4000.

Mr. Harding—The arrangement was that the other man should find the money. (To debtor.) Has Chan Sui-tong any property in Hongkong?—I do not know where his property is.

Has he any in Hongkong?—No.

Do you know if the bank has commenced an action to recover against Chan Sui-tong's property?—I do not know.

His Lordship—You have absolutely entered into a bond for \$150,000 and you are not worth more than \$4000?—Yes, \$4000 at the most.

His Lordship—I think the best thing is to make the order: otherwise I should send him to gaol.

Mr. Harding—I understand Chan Sui-tong has property in Hongkong.

His Lordship—That has nothing to do with this man.

Mr. Harding—But the bank has taken steps to realise on Chan Sui-tong's property. The claim is only \$50,000, because the loss was only a little over \$10,000 and they admit holding \$50,000.

His Lordship—This is the man who is liable. Who are the solicitors in the action?

Mr. Kemp—The petition is simply to avoid execution.

Mr. Harding—Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Master are in the other action.

His Lordship—I think they should have notice of this petition. I will adjourn it until next Thursday and you must give notice to the plaintiff's solicitors. I am not going to protect him in any shape or form and that \$1,120 must be paid into Court before next Thursday.

DISCHARGE GRANTED.

The Kwong Lun Cheong Firm applied for their discharge in bankruptcy and His Lordship granted the application, suspending the discharge for three months.

DISCLAIMING A LEASE.

Last week there was considerable argument in the Bankruptcy Court on an application to disclaim a lease of the Baltimore Hotel, made between Au Ka-po (bankrupt) and Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared to oppose the application, and His Lordship reserved his decision. He said—"I have considered the matter, and have come to the conclusion to give leave to disclaim. Innocent parties suffer but I don't see why the creditors should suffer any more than your clients, so I give leave to disclaim."

Mr. Looker—Without any to me?

His Lordship—Yes.

TO RESCIND A RECEIVING ORDER.

Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) applied that the receiving order granted in the case of the Cheong Wing bank be rescinded. An affidavit in support of the application showed that a meeting of creditors had been held at which it was agreed to accept a scheme. Since then he had learned that two creditors for whom Mr. R. F. C. Master appeared were not present and they objected to the application.

Mr. Master—One of my clients filed for over \$10,000, but I do not think we had notice of the meeting.

Mr. Grist—I can prove you had notice, though of course that does not matter if you object.

Mr. Master—We cannot consent without instructions, and must have time to write to our client in Singapore. The debtor is only offering 30 per cent., but I think the petition itself shows that the assets are almost as large as the liabilities and the statement of claim shows that 80 per cent. can be paid.

The application was adjourned for one month.

BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The beauty and the chivalry of Hongkong assembled at Government House on Nov. 11th to participate in the pleasures of the ball given by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lugard in honour of His Majesty's birthday. Of the many successful dances which have taken place at Government House it is safe to say that there has not been one to eclipse the inaugural ball of Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard. The hospitality of the Governor's residence is traditional, and that the new administrator and his wife know how to entertain was amply proved by the brilliant success attending the birthday ball. Nothing that could be done to enhance the enjoyment of the occasion was left undone, and it goes without saying that the large assembly present spent a memorable evening in celebration of King Edward's sixty-sixth birthday. The splendour of the decorations calls for more than passing notice, and the general effect revealed the fact that Messrs. Tucher, Tooker and Wolfe who were responsible for the display, are no mean exponents of the art of decoration. The trees surrounding the gubernatorial residence were alive with vari-coloured lanterns resembling different fruits, while festoons of lanterns lighted the grounds. On the steps leading to the ball room were palms, ferns and other pot plants, while the tastefully arranged decorations within the spacious room were seen to advantage under the brilliancy of many electric lights. The steps leading from the ball room into the garden at the rear of the residence were covered by a specially erected matshed, which was prettily draped in crimson cloth and glistened with electric lights. Supper was served below in the basement of the house. There was also a special tent where the ladies could procure ices, and another where the gentlemen could obtain their refreshers. The grass in the gardens was covered with matting. From nine till ten o'clock His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lugard received their guests. At the latter hour the ball was opened by the state lancers, those forming the set being: His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Stokes; Admiral Moore

and Lady Lugard; Commodore Stokes and Mrs. May; Colonel Darling and Mrs Chatham; the Hon. Mr. F. H. May and Mrs. Atkinson; the Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies and Mrs. Hewett; the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham and Mrs. Brewin; the Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson and Mrs. Basil Taylor. Music was supplied by the band of the Middlesex Regiment.

The programme included twelve waltzes, three two steps, two lancers, two polkas and one galop. The supper menu was as follows:—Clear Soup, Mayonnaise of lobster, Cold Quail, Lamb cutlets in aspic, Galantine of chicken, Roast and boiled fowl, Ox tongue, Turkey-York ham, Game pie, Galantine of capon, Snipe in aspic, Pressed beef, Quail in aspic, Salad, Fruit jelly, Tipsy cakes, Chocolate cream, Prune Jelly, Lemon Cream, Chocolat Russe.

EVOLUTION OF HONGKONG.

[Written for the *Hongkong Daily Press*.]

(Continued from last week.)

VII.

Lin, the new Commissioner, who was to complete the victory of China over the upstart foreigner, and more especially root out the offending opium trade which was draining China of its financial reserves, and had already seriously disturbed the exchanges, arrived at Canton on the 10th March 1839. The date is worthy of remembrance, as it marked an entirely new position, and drove Great Britain, though altogether against the wish of her statesmen of all shades, and contrary to instincts of the nation at large, into a war, almost farcical in its incidents, yet fraught with most important issues to the world at large. Before his arrival, the Canton authorities under his orders had blockaded the Factories, stationed a crowd of native war-junks at the Bogue, and collected a number of gunboats and fireships, to attack in force the British ships at anchor at Lintin, Elliott thereupon went down to Macao, where he conceived the English residents to be in danger; but finding that a war sloop, the Larne, had arrived he hastened to Canton, where he found the British residents besieged.

Lin on his arrival had sent an order to the residents to deliver on peril of their lives all the opium stored on board ship in Chinese waters, and on Elliott's arrival he found them in grave deliberation as to what to do. They had offered a thousand odd chests, an offer which was indignantly rejected, and Launcelot Dent, was ordered to appear before the Commissioner, and surrender himself at the city gate. As the other merchants refused to permit him to go, supplies were cut off, and servants withdrawn; the Hong Merchants were moreover sent in chains to the Factory, and informed that unless they brought with them the recalcitrant foreigner, they would be decapitated. The occasion was marked by a display of heroism on the part of the besieged residents worthy of note. Though they were determined not to permit Dent to go to the torture, four of their number—well known names too—Inglis, Fearon, Thom and Slade, volunteered to go to what seemed, at least, certain torture in his place, The Chifu, who had been sent in charge of the Hong Merchants, probably moved with compassion, accepted the alternative; and the four went into the city, where they were brought before a court composed of the high provincial authorities. The last, struck with the courage of the Englishmen, after a short examination sent the four back unharmed.

It was during these scenes that Captain Elliott, having run the gauntlet of the Chinese, gunboats on the river, arrived at the Factory, Elliott, who notwithstanding his lack of discretion had never been wanting in personal courage, at once took Dent under his personal protection, and informed the officials who were again demanding him, that he would first give his life before permitting any of his nationals to be taken away by force.

Practically Elliott and the whole foreign community were at the moment close prisoners, and the Chinese perfectly understood this. It was in fact, what Lin had all through been plotting; Elliott sent in to the Viceroy a letter respectfully asking for passports for the British com-

munity to go to Macao, but foolishly hinting at force if they were not granted within three days, speaking of a disturbance of the peace between the two countries. This brought the characteristic answer that this letter was not explicit, as no two countries were in question; China alone, whose Emperor overshadowed all, being in question; he would moreover not grant the passports, till Dent and all the opium had been surrendered. As Elliott had no force to back him, except the miserable little gun-brig Larne which was moreover at Macao, and the residents were already on short allowances, the inevitable had to be faced; and Elliott issued a notice the next morning ordering his nationals to deliver up all opium in their possession, or under their control, agreeing on behalf of His Majesty's Government that it would take the responsibility of payment.

The result was the eventual delivery into the Commissioner's hands of over twenty thousand chests, of the destruction of which a great display was afterwards made, though there is every reason to suspect that, more sinioo, a large portion of the forbidden drug eventually got into the hands of Lin's own officers. Lin, in fact, had made a mess all round. He had seriously compromised the very existence of British trade at Canton, which was the life-blood of Canton officialdom, and which it had been his object all through to preserve; he had for very shame to undertake the destruction of the opium delivered up which had certainly formed no part of his plan, and even in this he had been hoodwinked by his own officials; and, worst of all, instead of injuring the individual merchants, or hurting the opium trade he had by his destruction of the largest portion of the old stock, which was actually at the moment a drug in the market, enormously increased the demand for the drug, and saved from bankruptcy, the dealers Chinese and foreign. Whatever doubts had formerly existed, a distributing port, Hongkong, or an equivalent, in British hands had now, it was allowed on all sides become a matter of necessity. Commissioner Lin's claim for the supremacy of China, which interpreted meant unrestrained extortion in trade, and the submission of British subjects to the caprice of Chinese officials, however ignorant and uncivilised, had at least brought this about.

As soon as the opium had been delivered, though after a good deal of fencing on Lin's part, Elliott and the merchants were reluctantly permitted to make their way to Macao. Elliott hired a quick sailing vessel, which he sent to Bombay, and the only remaining evidence of British power, the little Larne, was despatched to acquaint the Viceroy at Calcutta of the position of affairs. He also ordered the cessation of all British trade until orders from H. M. Government were obtained. Lin on his part was now driven to bay, the more so as he had heard from various sources that several British men of war, of which he had a wholesome dread, were on their way at last. He, however, played his last card, and compelled, not altogether against his will, the Governor of Macao to refuse to permit the British to remain on shore.

There was no alternative; the British had to take refuge on board the ships and the ships had nowhere else to go, and took refuge in the Harbour of Hongkong, never again to leave it. This was quite opposed to Lin's instructions which were not to injure the trade with Canton, while at the same time bringing the British under control; and he tried by every means to induce the merchants to return to Canton. Meanwhile he made a foolish attempt to claim jurisdiction over the bodies of Englishmen in a case where a Chinaman had been killed in a drunken brawl on the island of Hongkong. Elliott invited him to send a deputy to witness the trial, to which no answer was vouchsafed but on the contrary a demand was made, that a bond should be signed agreeing that all British subjects charged with crimes should be handed over to the Chinese Government to be tried according to Chinese custom. All those things were merely delaying but could not hinder the final result, and meanwhile reinforcement in ships and troops were arriving. The first result was the decay of Lin's prestige with the Emperor, and his gradual fall from power.

[To be continued.]

[November 16, 1907.]

JAPAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Tokyo, November 3rd.

THE FORTHCOMING BUDGET.

Unofficial details of the departmental estimates for the ensuing year have been made public, and the aggregate represents a large increase in both revenue and expenditure. The total expenditure is calculated at nearly 700 million yen, a great increase compared with last year, but it may be taken for granted that the departments will not get all they ask. There is most likely, however, to be a decided increase in the outlay on railways, perhaps the most important of all public works. The doubling of the Tokaido Railway, running from Tokyo to Kobe, is imperative, and is being proceeded with. Nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of this work, although it invokes an outlay of many millions, on account of new bridges and other engineering works necessary. Apart from the growing demands of an important freight traffic, and the need of an accelerated express service, the recent floods showed how completely a railway system, depending on only a single track, can be disabled. In advocating the complete doubling of the railway, one of the vernacular journals recently observed that it was a fortunate thing for Japan the floods and railway break down did not occur during the war, when such a disaster to the transport service might have been fatal to Japan's success. The argument is equally applicable in regard to the fight for commerce. Even in a time of peace, the Tokaido and other railways are quite unable to cope with the business of the districts through which they pass. It was estimated the other day that 14,000 tons of goods were lying at various stations unable to get transport. Further congestion is likely to be caused shortly by the transport of troops to the north-east for the great manoeuvres. The improvement of the railway services is therefore of first importance.

INTERNATIONAL SPORT IN TOKYO.

While the principal English games are but slowly increasing in favour among the Japanese of the rising generation, no one can doubt the tremendous enthusiasm displayed with regard to baseball. The fervour, in fact, sometimes leads to disagreeable incidents, for it is owing to this enthusiasm in excess that the rival teams of two of the Tokyo universities, Waseda and Keio Gijiku, are at daggers drawn, and have not played together for months. But at the present time the youth of the country are greatly interested in the outcome of a match that is now being played between a team from the college of St. Louis, Hawaii, and the Keio Jijiku boys. Play opened to-day and apart from the game provided a scene that will be long remembered. One of the most attractive features was the little army of Keio students, boys ranging from 14 to 20, forming the "rooters," their task being to cheer their own side. Their "college yell" was an ear-splitting "Kei Kei Keio!"—long drawn out and yelled from a thousand throats. The boys marched on to the field led by a student in mortar-board with a magnificent purple-silk cloak over his shoulders and carrying a beautifully gold-embroidered standard, also of purple silk, bearing the word "Keio." The youngsters each carried a small flag of purple colour, and having been lined up with military precision gave vent to the college yell and then took up their position on a reserved stand, from which they encouraged their team throughout the game. The crowd was immense and also enthusiastic, and the game ended in an initial victory for the home team with a score of 5 to 3. The second and perhaps concluding match was to be played to-day, the Emperor's birthday. The Hawaian team will also meet the Waseda university team, and it is to be feared that if the Waseda boys do not prove equal to those of Keio against the foreigners, the unsportsman like rivalry between the two local universities will develop into something like hatred.

THE GREAT COLONISATION ENTERPRISE.

Following the remarkably successful visit of the Crown Prince of Korea—one of the results of which is that the young Korean Crown Prince will be educated in Japan—the Korean Colonisation Company begins its work

under the brightest auspices. Marquis Katsura, a leader of the movement, has just concluded a visit to the peninsula, where he has enlisted the sympathy and support of the Korean authorities in a scheme which aims at the development of the country's resources by Japanese labour. Three quarters of the cultivable land of Korea lie fallow. It is first and foremost a farmer's country and since the native, from many causes, is unable to develop its agriculture the Japanese farmer will go over and do it. This is the programme of the promoters of the Oriental Development Company. Of course the Japanese Government is interested, the whole scheme being under official direction. The capital of the company is fixed at 10,000,000 yen and further capital to the extent of 100,000,000 millions may be raised by the issue of "bonus" debentures. The company of course will undertake all sorts of enterprises in Korea but its principal aim is to settle the Japanese farmer.

THE DANGER OF FIRE IN TOKYO.

Lafcadio Hearne, in one of his books, signifies his horror of Tokyo by a dismal picture of the characteristics of its main streets—the long vista of crooked telegraph poles, the dirty gutters, wooden houses, children and dogs scattered about. The only hopeful feature of the matter is that the whole district is, as a rule, burned down once a year! The complete disappearance of a great building a few days ago strikingly testifies to the danger from fire constantly threatening the citizens of Tokyo. The Gonikan was a very large wooden building used as a sort of bazaar, situated very close to the Imperial Hotel. After business hours it took fire and by midnight nothing remained but a few burnt timbers on the ground. The Gonikan had disappeared as completely as if it had been swept off the earth, scarcely a single upright remaining in the morning, when a few men and women were to be seen poking among the embers. There were also destroyed the commodious offices of the French industrial syndicate (on the other side of the road) and the headquarters of the Progressive party. The total loss was half a million. An appalling feature of the fire was the rapidity with which the great structure was consumed, and one wondered that any fire insurance company could be persuaded to accept such a risk on ordinary terms. When the fire was at its height and it was not impossible that it would spread to the Imperial Hotel, Secretary Taft was speaking before a great gathering of Japanese but he was kept in ignorance of what was going on outside. Wooden buildings in the business quarters of the city are disappearing by degrees and giving place to brick structures.

APPEALS FROM THE U. S. COURT IN CHINA.

Peculiar interest attaches to the two cases detailed below in which the decisions of His Honour Judge Wilfley have been reversed on appeal to the Home Court. When Judge Wilfley came to inaugurate the U. S. Court in Shanghai he was fully aware that the incoherent state of American law as applying in China would expose him to many difficulties. For, in establishing the Court, Congress fixed the Court of Appeal as that of the Ninth District of the United States, but it did not fix which legislature should control the conduct and the judgement of the Court. One system of common law runs through the whole of the Districts, but its application differs widely or slightly in each District. The possibilities of confusion arising from this state of affairs is amply shown in the Biddle and Price cases.

C. A. Biddle, who was yesterday released from gaol, was charged before the U. S. Court for China at Shanghai on February 1, 1907. The indictment against Biddle, who was the manager of the Hotel Metropole, was that in the previous autumn he had unlawfully obtained Tls. 3,000 as rent of a house in Mohawk Road by persuading certain Chinese that the Municipal Authorities would allow gambling there during the autumn Races. At the outset Mr. Ellis, who defended, entered a plea against the jurisdiction of the Court on the ground that under the laws of the United States it was not an offence indictable before this Court, and

that the Court had no jurisdiction under Common Law in this case, as no provision had been made for dealing with this offence. Common Law, he said, only dealt with cheating and fraud of a particular kind. Obtaining money by false pretences was dealt with by State Law in America. The laws of the United States only dealt with offences against the Government. His Honour requested counsel to submit a written argument on this point, and meanwhile the cause was proceeded with. On February 4 Judge Wilfley found defendant guilty of the offence as charged in the complaint, but he gave him an opportunity of refunding the money before sentence was passed. Biddle was unable to return any of the money, and sentence of twelve months imprisonment was passed, but Mr. J. Hays immediately gave notice of appeal. The sentence began from February 11, bail being refused, the Judge saying that he was convinced of accused's guilt after hearing the case twice. A motion for a rehearing and a new trial was filed by Mr. F. Ellis on February 18, but a new trial was refused and Mr. Ellis then filed a bill of exceptions and a petition for appeal. On February 25 the District Court of Appeal in California ordered that the defendant in the case of the United States v. S. R. Price be admitted to bail in \$4,000 Gold. Judge Wilfley decided that the ruling of the Appellate Court in this case applied to the case of the U. S. v. C. A. Biddle, and the latter was offered bail in \$4,000 Gold, but he never found it and remained in gaol until yesterday when the Court ordered his release.

Mr. F. M. Brooks yesterday received a telegram from Francisco stating that the Appellate Court had reversed the decision of Judge Wilfley in the case of U. S. v. S. R. Price, who who was indicted on January 15 with assaulting A. Jovansen, manager of the St. George's Hotel, by pointing a revolver at him. In this case sentence of six months' imprisonment was passed on January 18 and Judge Wilfley granted leave to appeal on the same day, but he refused bail. The United States' Court of Appeal for the Ninth Circuit ordered the release of Price on bail, pending appeal in the sum of \$4,000 Gold, and he was released from the custody of the Marshal of the Court on February 25. The telegram received yesterday does not set out the reasons for the reversal of Judge Wilfley's finding and Mr. Price has not yet been formally discharged by the Court.

Judge Wilfley has determined to return to America in December where he will remain for three or four months with the object of obtaining, if possible, through Congress, a proper codification of American Common Law for China, before Congress rises in May. During Judge Wilfley's absence the U. S. Court will be closed and only its lesser duties will be carried out by the U. S. Consul General.—N.C. Daily News.

WATER RETURN.

Leve—and storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st November:

	LEVEL.	1906.	1907.
Tytam	Above overflow.	2 ft. 0 in.	2 ft. 7 in.
Byewash	Below overflow	12 ft. 0 in.	2 ft. 5½ in.
Low Level No. 1			2 ft. 5½ in.
Pokfulam		2 ft. 9 in.	1 ft. 9½ in.
Wongnaicheong.		2 ft. 0½ in.	1 ft. 1½ in.

	STORAGE GALLONS.	1906.	1907.
Tytam	402,300,000	407,000,000	
Byewash	8,38,000	26,335,000	
Low Level No. 1		210,125,000	
Pokfulam	59,980,000	69,910,000	
Wongnaicheong.	27,762,000	33,200,000	
Total	498,180,000	746,470,000	

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN THE CITY OF VICTORIA AND HILL DISTRICT DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

	1906.	1907.
Consumption ...	131,884,000	141,174,000 gallons
Estimated population	235,300	205,710
Consumption per head per day	18.0	23.1 gallons

Constant supply during the whole month of October 1906. Constant supply during the whole month of October 1907. The return of Consumption is subject to error owing to the difficulty of accurate measurement whilst the extension works at Albany Filter Beds are in progress.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

LEVEL.

1906. 19.7.

Kowloon gravitation Reservoir Below overflow 29 ft. 10 in.

STORAGE GALLONS.

1906. 1907.

Kowloon gravitation Reservoir

113,000,000

Note. The supply from the original in take works was discontinued at the end of 1906, but the new gravitation works have not hitherto been sufficiently advanced to justify publishing returns of the storage.

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN KOWLOON PENINSULA DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

1906. 1907.

Consumption ... 15,890,000 23,350,000 gallons

Estimated population

81,550 80,100

Consumption per head per day

6.2 9.0 gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM.

Water Authority.

COMMERCIAL.

The Yokohama Prices Current and Market Report, published by the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade, and dated Yokohama, October 30th, 1907, states:—

IMPORTS.

Yarns.—Market is unchanged. Shirtings.—Rather more disposition for business, and a few forward contracts are reported; but dealers are very difficult to deal with. Fancy Cottons and Woollens.—Nothing new to report, and market somewhat easier. Metals.—There are indications of more business passing, but at slightly reduced prices. Kerosene.—Market very firm, domestic Oils advanced 3 to 5 sen. Sugar.—No change to report. Indigo (Natural).—No fresh business.

EXPORTS.

Tea.—Total settlements from May 1st to Oct. 29th amount to 101,504 piculs, against 102,980 piculs at the corresponding date last year.

GENERAL EXPORTS.

Fish Oil.—About 30,000 cases have changed hands at Yen 7.20 to 7.30. Market remains firm. Copper.—No change.

SILK REPORT.

Owing to the financial crisis experienced in New York and a general depression in trade, our market has fallen very rapidly during the last fortnight, and at the close all prices are more or less nominal.

WASTE SILK.

Market still inactive. Settlements from Oct. 15th to Oct. 28th.—piculs. Total Settlements from July 1st to Oct. 29th is estimated at 27,900 piculs, viz.:—Noshi, 11,890 piculs; Kibizzo, 14,650 piculs; Pierced Cocoons and Sundries, 1,400 piculs.

SILK.

CANTON, 2nd November, 1907:—Exports.—Silk.—Seventh crop is progressing under good conditions in spite of a late typhoon. The weather is so favourable that the Chinese contemplate the possibility of an eighth crop, which will be an unprecedented event in the history of the Cantonese Silk Market. The market has been affected both by unfavourable news from Japan and the crisis in the United States money market. A fair amount of business has been done at daily declining prices. At the close holders are willing to go on at a further decline, but buyers are acting with caution. The American market is in a state of distress, and Shortreels 14/16 are entirely neglected. Waste Market.—After some large transactions the Canton market is again quiet buyers and sellers being too far apart. The country market is dull and tending downwards slowly. Punjum Books are far beyond the reach of European markets, on account of the keen competition among Bombay buyers. Stock of silk in Canton is 2,000 bales.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, November 14th.			
Quotations are:—Allowance net to 1 catty.			
Malwa New	\$800	to	per picul.
Malwa Old	\$940	to	do.
Malwa Older	\$980	to	do.
Malwa Very Old	\$1030	to	do.
Persian Fine Quality ..	\$750	to	do.
Persian Extra Fine ..	\$795	to	do.
Patna New	\$900	to	per chest.
Patna Old	\$905	to	do.
Banaras New	\$872	to	do.
Banaras Old	\$—	to	do.

COAL.

From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report, dated November 7th, 1907, Japan.—This market has been as busy as ever with the number of inquiries for coal, none of which, however, have materialized owing to the scarcity of stocks in Japan, in fact, business seems almost at a standstill on that account, and unless something happens to relieve the situation very soon consumers will have to face a very grave state of affairs. Cardiff.—Has been "dead" during the fortnight. Sydney, Wollongong.—The cargo "sold to arrive" a couple of months ago has turned up, otherwise nothing new.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough, in their Coal Report dated Hongkong, 14th November, state that 19 steamers are expected at Hongkong with a total of \$3,101 tons of coal. Since November 2nd 12 steamers have arrived with a total of 17,200 tons of coal. The better kinds of Japanese are quoted at 25 to 50 cents per ton higher, holders are asking still better prices. Business is, however, small. Cardiff Coal it is almost impossible to quote, rates are nominal. Australian Coals are offering to arrive, but there are practically no buyers.

Quotations:—

Cardiff.....\$ — to \$ —	ex-ship, nominal.
Australian	\$11.50 ex-ship, sellers.
Yubari Lump	\$12.00 nominal.
Mirki Lump	\$10.00 nominal.
Moji Lump	\$6.50 to \$8.75 ex-ship, steady.
Moji Unscreened	\$6.00 to \$8.00 ex-ship, steady.
Akaike Lump	\$8.00 to \$8.50 steady.
Labuan Lump	\$8.25 nominal.

RAW COTTON.

HONGKONG, 15th November.—Small business only. Stock about 700 bales.
Bombay.....\$17.00 to \$19.00 per picul.
Bengal (New), Rangoon and Dacca 17.00 to 20.00 ..
Shanghai and Japanese 24.00 to 25.00 ..
Tungchow and Ningpo ... 24.00 to 25.00 ..
Reported sales, 125 bales.

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee, in his Report, dated Hongkong, 15th November, 1907, states:—Business continues in the same dull and lethargic state which has characterized the market for the past few months. The long expected Autumn demand appears to be as far off as ever, and we are passing through a period of most unusual depression. The tightness of money combined with the general stagnation of trade throughout the country prevents the possibility of any improvement taking place in the near future. Business during the interval, consequently, has been very small and confined to actual requirements, the most noteworthy feature being the improved demand for the Tonkin markets of desirable tickets of No. 20s which now form the bulk of the settlements, No. 10s losing its premier position. Notwithstanding a declining exchange prices show a depreciation of \$1 per bale and the aspect of the market at the close points to a continuance of the decline. Bombay is reported weak and declining with spinners pressing for orders. Sales of the interval aggregate 1,731 bales, arrivals amount to 8,427, unsold stock estimated at 45,000, and sold but uncleared stock at 20,000 bales. Local Manufactures:—No business is reported. The mill is working three days in the week and then only for a few hours. Japanese Yarn:—A sale of 76 bales No. 20s. at \$128 is reported. Raw Cotton:—The enquiry for superior Indian descriptions continues, but stocks are exhausted. About 375 bales medium Bengals have changed hands at \$18 to \$21. China kinds 250 small bales have been sold at \$25. Stocks: China 500 bales, Indian nil. We quote Indian cotton at \$18 to \$21 and Chiva \$24 to \$25. Exchange on India, after small fluctuations, closes weak to-day at Rs. 151 for T/T and Rs. 151 for Post. On Shanghai 74, and on Japan 98. The undenoted business in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ended the 9th inst., viz.:—Indian:—At a decline of half to one Tael about 5,000 bales have changed hands, market closing steady. Stocks both in first and second hands are estimated at 1,000,000 bales. Japanese:—Market quiet and sales about 1,000 bales on the basis of late rates. Local:—About 600 bales No. 14s are reported sold at Tls. 75 to 76.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s Report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, dated Shanghai, 7th November, 1907, states:—During the week the question of the protection of Trade Marks has been brought to our notice but in the absence of any definite information on the subject, we defer giving any criticism, but merely publish the following paragraph, issued by the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade:—"References have lately been made in the European and American Press with regard to the infringement of Foreign trade-marks. The subject is one which has been under careful consideration and investigation by the Committee, and a circular was issued on the subject in June, special attention being then directed to necessary methods of procedure in cases of infringement. The Committee has now been specially requested by Mr. Hisamoto, of the Patents Bureau, to make known as widely as possible its earnest desire to secure to everyone the full protection accorded by the law. Many of the difficulties which have arisen are due to the neglect of Foreign merchants and manufacturers in not registering their marks in Japan. The Bureau is thus unable to detect infringements, and in this way rights are registered which afterwards become the subject of dispute. According to the Trade Marks Law, Article II., Clause No. 5, trade marks cannot be registered if they are identical with, or similar to, marks used by another before the operation of the Trade Mark Law which came into force on July 1st 1899, provided always that such trade marks have since continued in use, in order to prevent, as far as it may be possible, the difficulties arising from infringement of old established trade marks which are still in use, and were in existence and use prior to July, 1899. In this manner it is hoped to minimize the possibility of infringement, but success in this respect requires that all who value their trade mark should assist in supplying the necessary particulars without delay. The Committee of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade are of opinion that this suggestion offered by Mr. Hisamoto, of the Patents Bureau, is of an extremely liberal character, and hope that it will receive the widest possible circulation by all who are in any way interested." The usual Autumn Race Holidays have been taken full advantage of by both Foreigners and Natives, many of the former telling us they have not sold a piece during the interval. That may be so, but whether the Races had any effect on the market or not is highly problematical, and nothing occurred in the meantime to brighten the possible prospect of the market. One item of note is the fact that Chinese holders have been realizing their stocks of American goods to the Newchwang dealers, and in addition have been clearing sundry goods for this market. We also notice that 6,000 pieces American Drills, were shipped hence by the a.s. "Delhi" for Bombay. This shipment is no doubt the sale mentioned by us recently in our circular. The Manchester market remains quiet with little doing, the general feeling being that sellers are becoming easier to deal with, but with the present position of the market here importers are far from eager to operate. Clearances for the week are much the same as during the past few weeks, but still could easily be improved upon. Newchwang clearances as already stated are satisfactory and it has to be noted there has been some improvement both in enquiry and clearances for Corea. The Tientsin dealers have paid most attention to the better counts of No. 10s Indian Yarn, besides making for them limited clearances of other goods. In Indian spinnings there has been quite a good business done by the River Ports and in spite of the movement in Exchange, prices have fallen about one tael and a quarter per bale. The Szechuen market is quiet, floods and temporary tightness of money curtailing business. The other outports are all quiet. There is little to say about the price of Cotton. In Liverpool prices are quoted steady at 6.03d. for Mid-Oreans and 10d. for Egyptian, while New York is quoted 10.00 cents and 10.30 cent for January and March option. The Osaka market is firmer again and recent advices from Bombay make the market quiet but fairly steady in the absence of any enquiry.

From Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s Weekly Market Report dated Shanghai, 7th November, 1907:—
Fine weather throughout the Yangtze Valley has slightly strengthened inquiry during the past few days, and the floods in the Han river are stated to be subsiding, which has brought in a few buyers for the Hankow market. Otherwise business is quiet and the usual Autumn Chinese holidays which have broken the interval, have been taken full advantage of by both natives and foreigners. In Plain Cottons the exports for eleven months total 325 million yards, against 391 and 516 millions in 1904 and 1905 respectively and seven years' average of 371 millions. Middle American Cotton for delivery this and next month was quoted on the 2nd instant at 5.70d. per lb. Reuter quotes yesterday's spot value at 6.03d. and Egyptian at 10d. per lb. Grey Shirtings.—Our market is firm with higher prices being asked, which, however, buyers are not responding at present, business in consequence is but small. Prices at auction ruled quite steady. T. cloths.—We have another blank week to record. At the auctions there was a tendency toward slightly lower values. Jeans.—Market firmer with prices up about five cents. White Shirtings.—Market strong with but little business being done. The tendency at auction was, if anything, a little easier. Drills.—Prices do not show much alteration, but rather a better feeling has been shown by Hankow buyers resulting in several small parcels in American makes changing hands. Sheetings.—Higher prices are being asked, but as yet with little success, a few re-sales have been made in American makes for the Chefoo market. Cotton Flannels.—A resale of Indian Head at Tls. 1.12½ is all that is reported. Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—There have been a few re-sales among the Chinese during the week, but nothing of importance has occurred, a better feeling, however, is apparent while Figured Cotton Lastings, low quality, are rather firmer. Black Cotton Lastings at auction were steady to firmer. Worsted and Woollens.—As far as private business is concerned the past week has been a blank one; at the auctions Long Ells were steady and all other Woollens firm. Cotton.—There has only been a small business during the last week with prices somewhat easier. Yarn.—Indian spinnings show but little change, holders of stock, however, are asking higher prices. Japanese and Local Yarn steady with a little more inquiry.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 15th Nov.

Market continues dull and prices have declined about \$1 to \$2 all round owing to no demand from the interior. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$69 to \$93; No. 16s. at \$91 to \$129, and No. 20s. at \$94 to \$136. Arrivals, 8,000 bales; Sales 3,000 bales; Shipments 2,000 bales; Bargains 27,000 bales. Unsold stock 41,000 bales.

Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s ...	— to —
English—Nos. 16 to 24, ...	— to —
" 22 to 24, ...	— to —
" 28 to 32, ...	— to —
" 38 to 42, ...	— to —

COTTON PIECE GOODS—No change; Market quiet.

per piece

Grey Shirtings—7 lbs.	\$2.45 to \$2.55
8.4 lbs.	3.10 to 4.05
9 to 10 lbs.	3.95 to 5.25
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.80 to 3.35
58 to 60 "	3.35 to 4.10
64 to 66 "	4.10 to 5.65
Fine	4.55 to 9.05
Book-folds	3.25 to 5.75
Victoria Lawns—12 yards ...	— to —
T-Cloths—6 lbs. 32 in. (Ord'y)	1.95 to 2.20
7 lbs. 32 "	2.05 to 3.30
6 lbs. 32 " (Mexs). ...	...
7 lbs. 32 "	2.55 to 3.30
8 to 8.4 oz., 36 in.	3.15 to 4.00
Drills, English—40 yds.	4.45 to 5.25
13½ to 14 }	13½ to 14 }

FANCY COTTON—No change; Market quiet.

per piece

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 6 lbs.	\$1.80 to \$4.40
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Brocades—Dyed	per yard \$0.10 to \$0.13
Chintzes—Assorted	0.07 to 0.30
Velvets—Black, 22 in.,	0.23 to 0.43
Velveteens—18 in.,	0.22 to 0.25

per doz.

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	\$0.50 to \$1.10
WOOLLENS—No change; Market quiet.	

per yard

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chocks	\$0.70 to \$2.00
German,	0.55 to 0.75
Habit, Medium & Broad Cloths,	1.35 to 3.10

per piece.

Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs.	\$6.35 to \$9.00
Assorted	6.50 to 9.15

Camlets—Assorted	10.00 to 31.00
Lastings—30 yds. 31 inches }	12.50 to 19.00
Assorted	

Orleans—Plain	11.00
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	\$0.70 to \$1.60

METALS—

per picul.

Iron—Nail Rod	\$3.80
Square, Flat, Round Bar (Eng.)	3.70
Swedish Bar	3.90
Small Round Rod	4.20
Hoop 3 to 1½ in.	5.60
Wire, 16/25 oz.	9.50
Wire Rope, Old	3.00
Lead, L.B. & Co. and Hole Chop	11.20
Australian	11.20
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14/28 oz.	38.50
Vivian's, 16/32 oz.	38.50
Elliots, 16/28 oz.	38.50

Composition Nails,	—
Tin,	88.00

per box

Tin-Plates,	\$7.30
Quicksilver,	\$140.00

per box

Window Glass,	4.25
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MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per M. M. Co.'s steamer *Ernest Simons*, sailed on 12th November, 1907. For Aden:—20 cases cassia. For Marseilles:—287 bales raw silk, 200 waste silk, 5 cases feathers, 37 cases ilang ilang, 2 cases hats, &c., 234 bales cocoons, 10 cases human hair, 2 cases embroideries, 7 rolls matting. For Tamatave:—28 packages provisions, &c. For St. Chamond:—30 bales raw silk. For Milan:—45 bales raw silk. For Valencia:—5 bales raw silk. For Lyons:—319 bales raw silk. For London:—105 bales waste silk.

HANKOW, 6th Nov., 1907.—The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export:—

Per picul.	Per picul.
Cowhides, Best Selected	Tls. 32.50
Do. Seconds	" 30.00
Buffalo Hides, Best Selected	" 2.300
Goatskins, untanned, chiefly white colour	" —
Buffalo Horns, average 3 lbs. each	" —
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi	" 9.40
White China Grass, Sinshan and/or Chayu	" —
Green China Grass, Szechuen	" 8.40
Jute	" 4.40
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	" 10.20
White Vegetable Tallow, Pingchew and/or Macheng	" —
White Vegetable Tallow, Mongyu	" —
Green Vegetable Tallow, Kiyu	" 11.00
Animal Tallow	" 10.30
Gallnuts, usual shape	" 14.50
Gallnuts, plum do.	" 18.50
Tobacco, Tingchow	" —
Tobacco, Wongkong	" —
Turmeric	" —
Sesamum Seed	" 5.80
Sesamum Seed Oil	" —
Wood Oil	" 8.80
Tea-Oil	" —

AMOY CUSTOMS RETURNS.

The Amoy Gazette and Shipping Report, dated 7th Nov. 1907, has the following list of the principal goods passed through the Amoy Custom House.

IMPORTS.

Goods.	QUANTITY.
Cotton Raw, Indian.	pls. —
" Native	" 774
" Yarn	" 2,268
Shirtings, Grey	pcs. 2,230
T-Cloths	" 1,890
Shirtings, White	" 2,211
T. Red Shirtings	" 536
Drills	" 30
Shirtings Dyed, Brocades	" 490
" Dyed	" 294
Damasks	" —
Camlets	" 231
Lasting	" 30
Spanish Stripes	yds. 2,307
Lustres, Figured	" —
Lead in Pigs	pls. 36
Tin in Slabs	" 270
Iron, Nail Rod	" 53
Quicksilver	" 15
Iron, Old	" 36
Ironwire	" 17
Rice	" 18,434
Opium, Patna	" 1
" Benares	" 49
" Persia	" 9
" Malwa	" 2
" Szechuen	" 73
" Yunnan	" 28
" Kiangsu	" —
Sesamum Seed	" 163
Sapanwood	" 32
Sandalwood	" —
Rattans	" —
Wheat	" 3,696
Flour	" 5,049
Beancake	" 2,093
Beans and Peas	" 19,827
Bicho de Mer	" 386
Mats, Tea	pcs. —
Oil, Kerosene American	gals. —

ruling last week. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks. No business reported. The T.T. to-day is 2/9 $\frac{1}{4}$. Insurance.—No business. Shipping.—Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co. The Ordinary shares have been freely dealt in at Tls. 43 $\frac{1}{4}$. Docks and Wharves.—Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. Ltd. A small sale for December was made at Tls. 75 $\frac{1}{2}$. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves. The market opened with buyers for cash at Tls. 201; for December at Tls. 205. A strong demand the following day carried the rate to Tls. 205 for cash and Tls. 210 for December. We have heard of nothing doing since last Saturday. Sugar Cos.—Perak Sugars have changed hands at Tls. 85. Mining.—A sale is reported of Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. Shares at Tls. 15 $\frac{1}{4}$. Lands.—Shanghai Lands have been dealt in at Tls. 101. Industrial.—Cotton Stocks. There is no business reported. Maatschappij, &c., io Langkats. There is only one transaction to record of Tls. 320 for December delivery. Shanghai Sumatras have changed hands at Tls. 110. Miscellaneous.—Hall and Holtz Shares have been placed at \$21. Shanghai Mutual Telephones were dealt in at Tls. 54.

HONGKONG, 15th November, 1907.—The market has ruled unsettled during the week, with intervals of spasmodic activity, but rates have in most cases ruled fairly steady, and in some show improvements, owing to the continuation of a small investing demand. Some of the smaller stocks have been in most request, and it is in these that the chief business of the week has resulted. Exchange on London 2/0 $\frac{1}{4}$ T.T. On Shanghai 74 $\frac{1}{4}$ T.T.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai, notwithstanding a fall in the London rate to £73 (old) and £71 (new), have ruled fairly steady, and small sales have been made at \$660 (old) and \$655 (new), the latter closing with more sellers than the former. Nationals remain unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—With the exception of North Chinas, which have improved to Tls 75, we have no business or changes to report under this heading.

FIRE INSURANCES.—With a continued demand at \$310, after small sales at 312 $\frac{1}{2}$ and no sellers, the rate has improved to \$315, at which several sales have been effected, the market closing steady at \$315. Chinas have also improved to 88 after sales at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$, closing at the former rate.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macaos have continued in demand, and a fair business has been put through at 30 $\frac{1}{2}$, and reported small sales at 30 $\frac{1}{4}$, closing at 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ with buyers. Shells have declined in London to 42/6. Other stocks under this heading remain unchanged and neglected.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars continue out of favour at 103 with sellers, a small demand however exists at 100. Luzons have declined to 15 with sellers.

MINING.—Rubs have ruled neglected and there are no buyers over 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, and no business to report. Chinese Engineerngs have been placed to a limited extent at Tls. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, and close steady at that. Langka's have improved in Shanghai to 330.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, with shares on offer and no buyers, have declined to 99 with sellers, and it is probable that a lower rate would be accepted. Kowloon Wharves have been placed in very small lots at 67, the market closing fairly steady at that rate. New Amoy Docks are obtainable at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, but we have no business to report. Shanghai Docks are easier at Tls. 72, and Hongkew Wharves at 202; the latter, however, with buyers in Shanghai.

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.—With the exception of a small sale of Lands at 95, and sales of Humphrey's at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, we have nothing to report under this heading. The market for the former closes quiet, and for the latter steady with buyers.

COTTON MILLS.—The Shanghai market reports Ewos at 53, and L.ou Kung Mows at 8. Hongkongs are quoted at 10 sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China-Borneos have been the medium of a fair business at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 10 $\frac{1}{4}$, closing with buyers at the latter rate, and possibly at a trifle higher. Electrics have improved to 15 with buyers, and Watkins are enquired for at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, also Powell at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cement, China Providents, and China Lights have been placed at quotations.

Quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	\$200	Nominal
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	\$600, sellers \$655, sellers Ln. 273 Ln. 271
National B. of China	£6	\$61
Bell's Asbestos E. A...	12s. 6d.	\$61
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$104, buyers
China Light & P. Co.	(\$10)	\$8, buyers
China Provident	\$10	\$94, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 50	Tls. 53
Hongkong	\$10	\$10, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 52
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 80
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 280
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$16.75, sellers
Docks & Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$67, sales
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$99, sellers
New Amoy Dock...	\$64	\$104, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co., Ltd	Tls. 100	Tls. 72
S'hai & H. Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 202
Fenwick & Co., Geo...	\$25	\$16, sellers
G. Island Cement	\$10	\$11 $\frac{1}{2}$, sales & sel.
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	\$175, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$15, sales
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$100, buyers
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	\$240
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$10	\$25
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$250
China Fire	\$20	\$88
China Traders	\$25	\$90, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$315
North China	25	Tls. 75, buyers
Union	\$100	\$780
Yangtsze	\$60	\$165
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	\$100	\$95, sales
Humphrey's Estate	\$10	\$104, sales & buy.
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$36, sellers
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50	Tls. 101
WestPoint Building	\$50	\$48
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fr. 250	\$470, buyers
Raubs	18/10	\$84, buyers
Peak Tramways	\$10	\$12, buyers
Philippine Co.	\$1	\$2, (new) buy.
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$103, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$15, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila	\$25	\$15, buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$37 $\frac{1}{2}$
H., Canton & M. ...	\$15	\$30 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers
Indo-China S. N. Co.	£5	\$41, Prefd., sel.
Shell Transport Co.	£1	\$29, Defd., sellers
Star Ferry	\$10	43/-, sellers
Do. New	\$5	\$11, buyers
South China M. Post	\$25	\$22, sellers
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$8, sellers
Stores & Dispensaries		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$15, sellers
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$54, buyers
Watkins	\$10	\$24, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$11, sellers
United Asbestos	\$4	\$10
Do. Founders	\$10	\$150, buyers
Union Waterboat Co.	\$10	\$11, sellers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, November 15th.

ON LONDON.—Telegraphic Transfer	...2/0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bank Bills, on demand	...2/0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	2/0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/1 $\frac{1}{4}$
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	.....254 $\frac{1}{4}$
Credits 4 months' sight	261 $\frac{1}{4}$
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	.....207

ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand	.....49 $\frac{1}{4}$
Credits, 60 days' sight	.....50 $\frac{1}{4}$

ON BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer	.....151 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bank, on demand	.....151 $\frac{1}{4}$

ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer	.....151 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bank on demand	.....151 $\frac{1}{4}$

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight	.....74 $\frac{1}{4}$
Private, 30 days' sight	.....75 $\frac{1}{4}$

ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand	.....98 $\frac{1}{4}$
On demand	.....99

ON MANILA.—

On demand	.....99
On demand	.....15 p.c. pm.

ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand	.....15 p.c. pm.
On demand	.....121 $\frac{1}{4}$

ON BATAVIA.—

On demand	.....44 p.c. pm.
On demand	.....4 p.c. pm.

ON HAIPHONG.—

On demand	.....26 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bank's Buying Rate	.....\$ 9.75

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael

per oz\$51.40
per oz26 $\frac{1}{4}$

SUBSIDARY COINS.

per cent.

Chinese	20
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14. Arcadia, British str., from Shanghai.
 14. Johanne, German str., from Hoihow.
 14. Malta, British str., from Bombay.
 14. Murex, British str., from Polo Sambo.
 14. Pelena, British str., from Singapore.
 14. Pheumpenh, British str., from Saigon.
 14. Phranang, German str., from Bangkok.
 14. Riojun Maru, Jap. str., from Singapore.
 14. Sachsen, German str., from Bremen.
 14. Singan, British str., from Haiphong.
 14. Tsinan, British str., from Sydney.
 14. Wakamatsu M., Jap. str., from Wakamatsu.
 14. Wakasa Maru, Jap. str., from London.

November—DEPARTURES.

8. Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
 8. Kiukiang, British str., for Shanghai.
 8. Mansang, British str., for Sandakan.
 8. Nord, British str., for Swatow.
 8. Rubi, British str., for Manila.
 8. Silesia, German str., for Shanghai.
 8. Syria, British str., for Shanghai.
 9. America Maru, Jap. str., for San Francisco.
 9. Amigo, German str., for Haiphong.
 9. Chihli, British str., for Haiphong.
 9. Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Shaaghai.
 9. Choyssang, British str., for Swatow.
 9. Kansu, British str., for Shanghai.
 9. Kueichow, British str., for Tientsin.
 9. Loongsang, British str., for Manila.
 9. Sexta, German str., for Mauritius.
 9. Shinshu Maru, Jap. str., for Sourabaya.
 9. Standard, Norwegian str., for Chefoo.
 9. Tsurugisan Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
 10. Daijin Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 10. Tjipanas, Dutch str., for Samarang.
 10. Vorwaerts, German str., for K. C. Wan.
 10. Yessan Maru, Jap. str., for Kuchinotzu.
 11. C. Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
 11. Glenlogan, British str., for Shanghai.
 11. Kashima Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
 11. Merapi, Dutch str., for Amoy.
 11. Taikosan Maru, Jap. str., for Kuchinotzu.
 11. Tjiliwong, Dutch str., for Shanghai.
 12. Amara, British str., for Saigon.
 12. Anghin, German str., for Swatow.
 12. Cheangchow, British str., for Amoy.
 12. Ernest Simons, Fr. str., for Europe, &c.
 12. Haiching, British str., for Swatow.
 12. Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
 12. Ischia, Italian str., for Singapore.
 12. Ocean Monarch, Brit. str., for Singapore.
 12. Polynesien, French str., for Shanghai.
 12. Shinano Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
 12. Signal, German str., for Swatow.
 12. Szechuen, British str., for Weihaiwei.
 12. Tean, British str., for Manila.
 12. Wongkoi, German str., for Hoihow.
 12. Yeobshi Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.
 13. Borneo, German str., for Sandakan.
 13. Fribjof, Norwegian str., for Foochow.
 13. Fukushu Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 13. Inaba Maru, Japanese str., for Singapore.
 13. Laertes, British str., for Nagasaki.
 13. Macduff, British str., for Moji.
 13. Tolv, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
 14. Fooksang, British str., for Singapore.
 14. Helene, German str., for Swatow.
 14. Hupeh, British str., for Haiphong.
 14. Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 14. Tientsin, British str., for Amoy.
 14. Wakamiya Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Yuensing, from Amoy, Messrs. Miller and Thompson.

Per Fooksang, from Moji, Messrs. Roger, Aucott and Mallen.

Per Haiching, from Coast Ports, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. V. Bour and child.

Per Shaohsing, for Hongkong, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace; from Amoy, Mr. Howard.

Per Fukushu Maru, from Anping, &c., Rev. Father Bonnac, Messrs. Edmund, William and S. Henry.

Per Haitan, from Coast Pts., Mrs. Farrow, Dr. Macleod, Messrs. Balfour, Gibbs and Woodruff.

Per Zafiro, from Manila, for Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. De Laffre, Mrs. Flores, Mr. Christian, Messrs. A. Comstock, H. Weingarth, Duncan, H. Wilson, J. Delburg, Eraquin, E. Archant, P. Tarrant, B. Hohman and E. Gill.

Per Sachsen, for Hongkong, from Singapore, Dr. Kew, Messrs. G. E. Hewitt and H. W. Fortesquie; for Shanghai, from Bremen, Messrs. E. Michels, J. Hanfland, J. Oellers and O. Winter; from Southampton, Mr. E. White; from Genoa, Messrs. Ludwig Heintz, Paul Fritz and George J. Flash; from Penang, Mr. V. Raywood; from Singapore, Mr. W. Bielefeld; for Kobe, from Singapore, Mrs. G. Fuchs.

Per Arcadia, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Thorn, Mr. and Mrs. Carruthers, Mrs. Yowden, Messrs. Bloss, Lombage, Wiebel, Findler, Anderson, Brand, Cooper, McEwen, Lambe, Rodolph, Wheen, Walker, De Voss, Ollerdesson, Maine, Sparke, Brunner, McCarthy, Boyd, Corte, Smith, Bohlen and servant, Setz Korn & servant; for Singapore, Messrs. Haile and Jones; for Bombay, Mr. Muggalt; for London, Dr. and Mrs. Graham, Messrs. Cope, Ryde, Whyte, Potter, Taylor and Spring; from Yokohama, for Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. Biale; for New York via India, Mr. Brenner; for Marseilles, Mr. Kulka.

Per Polynesien, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Messrs. Marlement, Emile Lutz, Wulscheleger and Isidore Goffi; from Aden, Mr. Millet; from Colombo, Messrs. Safely and Koik; from Singapore, Messrs. Polylass, Arnold and Francis; from Saigon, Messrs. Emmanuel Lopez, Flib d'Harcourt, Latham, Gerard, T. Lamothe, Sagnier, James Jony, Lonlondy, Foslonas, Savary and Varonis; for Shanghai, from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Busch, Messrs. de Brederode, Lacaze, Cordani and A. Frerenzo; from Colombo, Messrs. Shaskin and Sandow; from Singapore, Mrs. Markukoff; from Saigon, Messrs. Garnier, Igarashi and Gabrieli; for Kobe, from Singapore, Mr. Watanabe; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. de Boronski, Mr. and Mrs. Bronsse, Mrs. Gontal Chontard, Miss Konznetzoff, Messrs. Van Hint and Makamunn.

Per Ernest Simons, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Mr. R. G. Karter; from Kobe, Messrs. Warre and Hayashi; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Master, Mr. and Mrs. V. J. Abram, Mr. and Miss Marques, Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Logan, Messrs. Somerset Playne, Ford, Logan, A. Dugay, Martz, Winter and boy, Sinoe, Binks and Marques; for Saigon, from Shanghai, Mr. Baletti; for Singapore, from Kobe, Misses Rusumoto, Naka, Oko & Terakawa, Messrs. Oko, Murakomi and Fukiwara; from Shanghai, Messrs. O. Richards, J. Stein, S. Neine, G. Grinstone, Semutu, Marayama, Tonia Erliar and Roothband; for Colombo, from Kobe, Mr. Sasaki and Dr. Gurdon; for Port Said, from Shanghai, Mrs. Dubreuil, Mrs. Perlman, and Mrs. Teifenberg; for Marseilles, from Yokohama, Mrs. R. Hayden, Messrs. V. N. Hamilton, A. Roy and Larsen Karlson; from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. Ehevalet, Miss Wagato, Messrs. Ortiz, Maline, Buvivier, Abbé Caffarena, W. S. Peake, A. Kahn, Le Glatin and James Halbuck; from Shanghai, Mr. & Mrs. Cameron and 3 children, Messrs. Berthand, Schuyler, Conrad and Cervoni.

Per Inaba Maru, from Japan, for Hongkong, Mrs. and Miss P. de Lopez, Mrs. K. Kobayashi and 2 children, Mrs. Brisney, Master Lopez, Messrs. G. Okano, H. K. Brentt, R. Carroll, R. M. Silva, F. E. McHugh, T. Shoji, Nishibori, S. H. Judd and A. W. Newitt; for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Tally, Misses F. and W. Leitch, Messrs. M. Leitch and S. Jono; for Colombo, Mrs. and Master Hara, Messrs. K. Meherally, Uhlich, S. Hara & Y. Sekimoto; for Marseilles, Messrs. Friedrich Baar, Y. Hayakawa, A. J. Wooll, Sawamara and Sato; for London, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Bebell, Mrs. J. Cowen, Master Abraham, Master Bebell, Master Cowen, Messrs. McCreathe, Kerr, A. M. Taylor and N. Bankatigne.

Per Wakasa Maru, from London, &c., for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. A. Denison, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Braidwood, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. S. Nelson, Mrs. and Miss Reid, Mrs. Balfour and child, Mrs. Surtherland, Mrs. Kimura and 2 children, Mrs. Cocker, Mrs. Mengens, Misses A. Smington, M. G. Ewing, M. Aikman, Sharpe, L. and W. Mengens, Masters E. & J. Mengens, Messrs. G. Smith, S. Hori, M. J. S. Law and G. Walker; for Kobe, Miss C. Ichinose, Messrs. Kuki, K. and T. Ono; for Yokohama, Rev. and Mrs. Usbourne, Mrs. and Miss Kubo, Mrs. Saunderson and 2 children, Misses Prince, Case and D. Whitefield, Dr. Nambu, Messrs. S. Prince, S. Oyawa, H. Yamanchi, Hanabusa, Payne, Asaeda and Middleton.

Per Shawmut, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Keenan, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Salsich, Mrs. L. Schungel, Mrs. S. E. Jennings, Mrs. Coryell, Mrs. Wagner and child, Mrs. H. M. Manning and infant, Mrs. Ralph J. Mackenzie, Mrs. Wm. Laesiter, Misses M. Bakenhus and M. A. Jacks, Capt. H. L. Heath, Messrs. G. J. Vaughn, F. A. Williams, Haughan, E. H. Swinley, W. A. Derham, C. G. Miner, G. Galeben and D. B. Harviston.

Per Malta, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Mr. S. Usher, Rt. Rev. Bishop Lander, and Rev. T. S. Jones; from Bombay, Messrs. H. D. Angus and K. Konishi; from Penang, Mr. D. R. Paul; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Sisson and infant Mr. and Mrs. Der Kinderen and child, Mrs. A. Frenon, Miss Bergmann, Tient, Knight and servant, Messrs. T. M. Peake, M. Mendes and J. M. Passos; for Shanghai, from London, Mrs. Smart, infant and nurse, Messrs. A. J. Stewart, J. M. Ainscough, A. A. Drew and E. F. Goodale; from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Liddell, 3 children & governess, and Mr. W. T. H. Brown; from Fremantle, Mr. J. Johnston; from Bombay, Mrs. Cleveland; from Colombo, Miss Tilley; for Yokohama, from London, Mrs. Southgate, Messrs. S. Fernihough and F. B. Sinclair, from Marseilles, Mr. B. Nakashima; from Brindisi, Mr. S. Elphinston.

DEPARTED.

Per Polynesien, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Messrs. J. P. F. Joki, Dady Mehervanee and E. McInnes.

Per Shinano Maru, from Hongkong, for Seattle, &c., Messrs. H. J. May, T. W. Laidler, R. P. Aura and T. White.

Per Rubi, from Hongkong, for Manila, Mrs. M. Wright, Messrs. Martin Hopau, Rutherford R. Aitken, S. Weingarten and T. Wright.

Per America Maru, from Hongkong, for San Francisco, &c., Mr. and Mrs. F. Durant, Mr. and Mrs. B. Lichtig and infant, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Pereira, Mrs. P. J. Twombly, Mrs. J. C. Hamilton, Mrs. R. J. McKenzie, Dr. R. J. Crisp, Messrs. I. Kullmann, C. E. Fleming, C. E. Birr, T. Sone, F. S. Hine, G. H. May, Wm. Cummings and T. Matsukis.

Per Inaba Maru, from Hongkong, for London, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Bebell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Edmondston, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Tully, Mrs. Hara and 2 children, Mrs. Cowen & child, Misses (2) Leitch, Master B. Abraham, Messrs. D. C. Howat, H. H. Wilcox, Y. Hara, R. Lloyd, N. G. Whitty, A. E. Hardy, Weberally, Ublich, H. Leitch, Bekky, H. Mori, Sasaki, Kimura, S. Jones, E. Sawamura, Y. Hayakawa, A. J. Wooll, F. Bass, Wright, N. Bannatyne, McCreathe, T. Sato, A. W. Taylor and Kerr.

Per Ernest Simons, from Hongkong, for Saigon, Messrs. Max Biedermann, Moolhaud, M. J. Thompson and Jean Antoine Casanova; for Singapore, Messrs. K. Albert, R. D. Warburg, H. Burrell, C. J. Arnold and A. Y. Comstock; for Batavia, Mr. I. Klein; for Colombo, Mr. Manuel A. Eransgian; for Bombay, Mr. and Miss Sauvage, Miss Nazareth, and Mr. C. M. Wald; for Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. José Porfirio & daughter, Messrs. Dubot, Giroussé, Louis Dreans, Ernest Luran, Novello, Gagnard, Autona, Ricard Perron, Briand, Désiré, Guillard, Goulven, Yves Baré and C. Abegg.

Per Prinz Waldemar, from Hongkong, for Australia, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Cairns, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Clements, Mr. and Mrs. Mensi, Mr. and Mrs. S. Skibinievsy, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Wagenblast, Mr. and Mrs. Cauvarel, Dr. and Miss Grevel, Misses Clara Gries, Elleu S. Hicks, Kinney, Mabel Smith, Wallard, May Cauvarel and E. Früdinger, Inspector Schaefer, Messrs. Geo. T. Briggs and family, Bardenhener, H. von de Heide, Ray B. Harper, A. Keeding, J. E. Morrison, Louis Raeber, C. H. Sleeper and family, C. Struckmann, Trowbridge and family, John Wächli, H. W. Dahne, H. Heissler, Paul Kaestner, Knoblauch, Adolphe Landau, Harry Scharnberg and Carlos Perez Rubio y Gomez de la Serna.